

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS****Middle East & Africa**

Vol V No 179

16 September 1986

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Offers Aid in Locating Hijackers [Rome, ANSA].....	A 1
Discusses Harare With AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM [Manama, WAKH].....	A 1
Received by Messaadia in Algiers [Algiers].....	A 1
Khalaf 'Surprised' by Peres-Mubarak Meeting [Radio Monte Carlo].....	A 1
Qaddumi Meets Soviet Official in Tunis [Sanaa, Voice of Palestine].....	A 2
Palestinian-Jordanian Group Issues Statement [Amman, PETRA-JNA].....	A 2
DPA Interviews Bonn PLO Representative [Hamburg, DPA].....	A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA**KUWAIT**

Ministry Official Departs for USSR, Bulgaria	C 1
Foreign Minister Says Paris Talks 'Successful'	C 1
Final Touches Ready on Security for Islamic Meeting	C 2

OMAN

UAE Heir Apparent Arrives in Salalah 15 Sep [WAKH].....	C 2
Meets With Sultan [WAKH].....	C 3

PDRY

Al-'Attas Appoints 12 New Ambassadors 15 Sep	C 3
--	-----

EGYPT

People's Assembly, Al-Majid Consider Tabah Accord	D 1
Al-Majid Makes Statement	D 1
Assembly Questions Al-Majid	D 1
Committees Issue Statement	D 2
Mubarak Names Tabah Arbitration Defense Team	D 2
'Arafat Warned Against Severing Jordan Link [AL-MUSAWWAR 12 Sep].....	D 2
Mubarak Receives Sri Lankan Finance Minister	D 2
Petroleum Authority Announces Oil Price Increase	D 2
Radio Free Lebanon Cites Arrest of Saboteurs	D 3

IRAQ

Saddam Vows Retaliation in National Address 15 Sep	E 1
'Aziz Informs Security Council of Missile Attack	E 3
Saddam Husayn Congratulates Ortega on National Day	E 3
Oil Minister Announces Level of Kuwaiti Gas Imports	E 3
Tariq 'Aziz Receives Yugoslavia's Zemljarić	E 4
Trade Minister Sees Zemljarić	E 4
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran	E 4
Communique No 2364	E 4
Central Sector Attack Denied	E 4

JORDAN

AL-DUSTUR on Peres' U.S. Visit, Peace Conference [15 Sep].....	F 1
--	-----

Development Plan for 'Occupied Land' Discussed	F 1
Al-Rifa'i Receives Lebanese Envoy	F 1

LEBANON

Islamic Jihad Appeals to U.S. Public on Hostages [VOL]	G 1
Accuses Reagan of Deceit [AFP]	G 1
Gunmen Force Post Office To Stop Work 15 Sep [AFP]	G 1
Stoppage Blamed on Power Failure [RFL]	G 1
Amal Official Calls for Support of UNIFIL	G 2
Musawi Attacks French Role in UNIFIL [Paris LE FIGARO 12 Sep]	G 2
Minister Skaf Returns From Saudi Arabia	G 3
Sham'un Disputes 'Distinguished' Ties with Syria [VOL]	G 3

SYRIA

Peres U.S. Visit Called Anti-Arab 'Plot'	H 1
Commentary on Peres-Reagan Talks, USSR Role	H 1
Hungarian President Arrives, Meets With Al-Asad	H 2
'Closed Meeting' Held	H 2
Report on Meetings	H 2
Al-Asad Addresses Banquet	H 3
Losonczi Speaks at Banquet	H 4
Turkey Reportedly Closes Land Checkpoints [VOL]	H 6

ISRAEL

AL-MUSAWWAR Interviews Peres on Peace Talks, [12 Sep]	I 1
Peres Discusses Peace Talks, Economy With Reagan,	I 4
Shultz Support for Conference Sought	I 4
Reagan's Aid Sought for Economy	I 4
Rabin Comments on U.S. Aid, Peace Talks	I 5
Shamir Views Possibilities for Peace Conference	I 5
Peres-Shevardnadze Meeting Discussed With Soviet	I 6
Improvement Seen in Relations With Egypt	I 6
Ivory Coast Reopens Embassy in Jerusalem	I 6
Istanbul Terrorist Identified as Abu Nidal Follower	I 6
IDF Soldier Stabbed in Hebron; Assailant Killed	I 7

NORTH AFRICA**ALGERIA**

France's Chirac, Raimond Arrive on Working Visit	Q 1
Chirac Plans 'Important Talks'	Q 1
Brahimi, Chirac Hold Talks	Q 1
Holds News Conference	Q 1
Dines With President	Q 2
Ends Visit, Leaves for Paris	Q 2
Czechoslovakia's Husak Arrives on Visit 15 Sep	Q 2
Begins Talks With Bendjedid	Q 2
Messaadia, Polednik Review Ties	Q 3

LIBYA

Al-Qadhafi Returns From Harare, Africa Tour	Q 3
Greeted by Jallud, Others	Q 3
Makes Airport Statement	Q 3
JANA Reports Masses' Statement	Q 5
Off-Shore Drilling Progressing at Al-Bahriyah	Q 6
AFP: Embassy Communique Denounces Terrorism	Q 6

SUDAN

SUNA: 2 Dead in 'Bloody' Darfur Demonstrations	Q 6
Council Confirms Reports	Q 7
Radio SPLA Reports Recent Combat Operations	Q 8
'Enemy' Camp 'Wiped Out'	Q 8
Kongor Station Captured	Q 8
Equatoria Offensive Launched	Q 8
Oil Rig Garrison Destroyed	Q 8

TUNISIA

Sfar, France's Cheysson Discuss Trade Agreements	Q 8
--	-----

EAST AFRICA

DJIBOUTI

Justice Minister Omar Kamil Warsama Dies 15 Sep	R 1
---	-----

ETHIOPIA

Al-Qadhdhafi Continues Africa Tour in Addis Ababa	R 1
Arrives, Talks With Mengistu	R 1
Dinner With Mengistu (Tripoli)	R 1
Seen Off by Mengistu	R 1
Eritrean Rebels Claim 165 Soldiers Killed 13 Sep (Voice of Broad Masses)	R 1

SEYCHELLES

AFP Reports 'Rumors' of Foiled Coup Plot	R 1
--	-----

SOMALIA

Radio Hagan Reports Western Somali Battle Claims	R 2
--	-----

UGANDA

Museveni Announces Plan To Garrison Sudanese Border	R 2
Minister Denies Rebels Pose Threat to Regime	R 2
Nairobi STANDARD: Rebels Kill 40 NRA Soldiers (16 Sep)	R 3
Tripoli: Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Kampala Muslims	R 3
Defense Minister Leads Delegation to North Korea (cross-reference)	R 4

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAR

Planning Minister Notes Signs of Economic Growth	S 1
--	-----

GABON

Bongo Addresses Central Committee Session	S 1
Bongo To 'Rejuvenate' Committee	S 1

ZAIRE

Zambian Envoy Urges Direct Exchange of Information	S 2
--	-----

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

SWAPO's Sam Nujoma Arrives for Visit T 1

GUINEA

Conte Meets Malian Envoy, Italian Official 12 Sep T 1

IVORY COAST

France's Measures Against Terrorism Approved T 1

NIGER

Cabinet Meets; Adopts New Budget T 2

TOGO

Eyadema Meets France's Foccart, SWAPO's Nujoma T 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

RSA Newspaper Reports UNITA on Defensive *[Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR 14 Sep]* U 1

UNITA Claims 148 Troops Killed in Mexico Fighting *[Johannesburg]* U 1

230 'Bandits' Reported Killed in 1st Region U 1

LESOTHO

Jonathan Wins Court Application Over Restriction *[BBC]* U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Manica Offensives 'Free' Residents, Yield Materiel U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Sees 'Evolutionary Broadening of Democracy' U 2

Pik Botha Issues Statement on EC Sanctions U 2

Information Bureau Confirms Sharpeville Incidents U 3

Closed Soweto Schools Under Heavy Guard U 3

Private Consultants Advising Youth Camp Programs U 3

Closing of Youth Camps Demanded U 4

Indian Appointed Ambassador to European Community U 4

Six Trade Union Leaders Reported Released U 4

Radio Underscores RSA Commitment to Resolution 435 U 4

Du Plessis on Economic Upswing, Gold Price U 5

Miners on Strike Over Dismissal, Armed Supervisor U 5

Racial Affairs Bureau Calls for Afrikaner Nation U 6

GM To Pay Full Wages to Detained Workers U 6

People's Congress Party Members Join PFP U 6

Information Bureau Releases 15 Sep Unrest Report U 6

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems U 7

SWAZILAND

'High-Level' Meeting on Relations Held With RSA *[Johannesburg]* U 9

Development, Cooperation Discussed *[Johannesburg]* U 9

ZAMBIA

Angola's Dos Santos Arrives for Talks with Kaunda U 9

ZIMBABWE

Assembly Speaker Appeals to Bulgarians for Support U 9

Radio Truth on ZANU-PF Drive Towards Socialism U 9

'Arafat Offers Aid in Locating Hijackers*AU131310 Rome ANSA in English 1232 GMT 13 Sep 86*

[Text](ANSA) Rome September 13 — The Palestine Liberation Organisation is ready to help track down those behind the bloody hijack at Karachi airport last week, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat said in an interview published by the latest edition of the Roman newsweekly, *L'Espresso*.

"You can certainly get back and get full identification of the brains behind it through the terrorists captured in Karachi," he said. "If the Pakistanis ask me, I myself will help in the investigations."

"These are dirty and infamous crimes," he added of the hijack which ended in a blood-bath. He said that the organisers of terrorism are never captured because of "iniquitous" pacts between secret services.

"The American and European secret services know all there is to known about these terrorists," 'Arafat asserted. "So why don't they hit them?"

'Arafat added that he believes he is one of the targets of this plot. "I know for sure," he said, "that they are preparing other crimes, reprisals, operations to be carried out in Tunisia, Algeria, Yemen, and Iraq, against us of the PLO, against the Palestinians, other dirty crimes to cover the real criminals."

According to 'Arafat, the terrorists' general objective is to hinder the Middle Eastern peace process. "These latest attacks are intended to scupper the Franco-Soviet proposal for an international conference to solve the Middle Eastern problem," he said.

Discusses Harare With AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*JN151249 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1100 GMT 15 Sep 86*

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Sep (WAKH) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has said that the Palestine question was at the top of the agenda of the Nonaligned Movement summit which was recently held in Harare and that it triumphed in that summit. In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* published today, he added that the Palestine question obtained the summit's support for holding an international conference to be attended by the permanent member states of the Security Council as well as all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, in order to find a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Yasir 'Arafat declared the Palestinian leadership's readiness to hold direct talks with the Israeli leaders, provided that these talks take place at the United Nations, since the PLO stems from international legality, and that the other side recognize Palestinian rights.

Yasir 'Arafat denied that he had recognized UN Resolution 242 and added that the reason for this is that this resolution deals with the Palestine question as only a refugee problem.

'Arafat declined to comment on the Egyptian-Israeli summit which was held in Egypt this week. However, he described the Harare summit results as positive, especially those pertaining to the Palestine question. He indicated that the most important resolution issued by the summit was the one asserting that Zionism is racist movement. Hence, the conference condemned colonialism and both racial and Zionist discrimination.

Received by Messaadia in Algiers*LD160242 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Sep 86*

[Text] Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Politburo and official in charge of the Central Committee's Permanent Secretariat, received PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat this afternoon at the party's headquarters. After the Palestinian side reviewed the developments in the Palestinian arena and the intrigues engineered to sow disunity in the Palestinian ranks, 'Arafat praised the efforts of Algeria to unite and strengthen the Palestinian revolution. The initiative of President Chedli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the party, is at forefront of these efforts. It may be said that the main Palestinian factions have indicated their consent to President Chedli Bendjedid's initiative. The meeting was attended by brother Sadek Zouaten, member of the Central Committee's Permanent Secretariat responsible for the Council of Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples, and Abu al-'Izz al-Dajjani, the PLO representative in Algiers.

Khalaf 'Surprised' by Peres-Mubarak Meeting*JN151743 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Sep 86*

[Text] Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Central Committee of the Fatah Movement, has commented on the Egyptian-Israeli summit by saying that the visit to Cairo by Peres represents maximum pressure by the United States on Egypt and its leadership at a time when Peres and Shamir are dismissing the PLO and the national rights of the Palestinian people.

Abu Iyad said he was surprised that the Egyptian-Israeli summit was held, given official pledges by Egypt that no such meeting would take place unless three conditions were met. These were resolution of the Tabah issue, Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon, and progress toward a solution to the Palestinian problem.

He wondered if the PLO would have to bear the consequences of scrapping the Jordanian-Palestinian accord, although it was not responsible for that.

Abu Iyad said that the Palestinian national unity is more sacred than the Jordanian-Palestinian accord as viewed and interpreted by the United States and some Jordanian quarters, as he put it.

He called for an Arab summit to end the existing deterioration. He also called for an end to the Iraq-Iran war and for more efforts to achieve Palestinian national unity.

Qaddumi Meets Soviet Official in Tunis

JN121711 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1603 GMT
12 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, met with the USSR charge d'affaires in Tunis yesterday and reviewed with him the progress achieved regarding Palestinian national unity, foremost of which being the statement issued by the Palestinian factions. The Palestinian news agency, WAFA, said the two sides also discussed the results of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit Conference in Harare.

Palestinian-Jordanian Group Issues Statement

JN141718 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1410 GMT
14 Sep 86

[Text] Amman, 14 Sep (PETRA) — The preparatory committee of the Jordanian-Palestinian grouping in the occupied Arab territories has issued its Statement No. 3 outlining the political and practical principles of the kinfolk's grouping in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The statement, distributed the day before yesterday, said that the great support received by the Jordanian-Palestinian grouping proves that the awareness of our masses in the occupied land has measured up to their responsibilities, survived the wounds and suffering borne by our people, and forestalled all opportunists and those who trade with the destiny of this people and their struggle over the years.

This widespread support, the statement added, has prompted an expansion of the preparatory committee of the grouping to embrace all segments of this steadfast people and reach out to every city and village in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

It said that the occupied territories' silent majority has decided to speak up to the world, and that by placing its principles before public opinion for a sober and cool discussion, the grouping hopes everyone will speak out on our fateful issues.

1. National unity between the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples is sacred and ranks as the top goal of unity among the Arabs.
2. The PLO is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.
3. We, the steadfast majority in the occupied land, who is not silent any longer, call on Jordan and the PLO to listen to our opinion on our cause and destiny.
4. Coordination between the PLO and Jordan is a national and pan-Arab duty because of the common objectives and destiny of the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples.
5. We vigorously reject settlement policies and creeping annexation and demand the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and a just, peaceful, and comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian question.
6. We urge recognition by all parties of all UN resolutions on the Palestinian issue, including Resolution 242, stating the inadmis-

sibility of the acquisition of territories by force, and calling on Israel to withdraw from all occupied territories; and we urge implementation of the resolution by an international peace conference attended by all the parties concerned and the permanent members of the Security Council.

7. Liberating the occupied territories is, at present, the top priority.

DPA Interviews Bonn PLO Representative

LD151434 Hamburg DPA in German 1232 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Bonn, 15 Sep (DPA) — The PLO sees new room for negotiations after the latest setbacks and intends to become active again in the Middle East peace process. This was said by Abdallah al-Franji, PLO representative in Bonn, in a DPA interview on Monday.

He mentioned three stages for diplomatic actions: internal unity at the next meeting of the Palestinian National Council [PLO parliament]; a reconciliation with Syria; and the recognition of the PLO as negotiating partner for an international Middle East conference.

Franji saw no concrete Middle Eastern progress in the summit talks between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres last week in Alexandria. The meeting mainly had domestic political importance for Peres. The PLO spokesman described the agreement terminated by King Husayn with PLO Leader Yasir 'Arafat of February 1984 as "frozen" but not invalid. This arrangement provided for negotiations between an Arab-Palestinian delegation and Israel, and aimed to create a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation.

The PLO spokesman added that the Soviet Union and Algeria were at the moment making emphatic efforts to consolidate the PLO. An important first success for their mediation was the settlement reached at the start of September in Prague between 'Arafat's "Fatah" movement (the largest PLO group), the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], and the Palestinian Communist Party.

Presently there are intensive efforts afoot to convene the Palestinian National Council at Algiers, possibly in November. According to Franji, there are first signs of Syria yielding in the long and violent conflict with PLO leader 'Arafat. The legitimate PLO leadership hoped that attempts to split the organization would thus be ended.

Franji called the recently published results of a poll in the Israeli occupied regions a warning to the United States and Israel. The poll by the U.S. paper *Newsday*, the Australian "Radio ABC" and the Palestinian weekly *Al-Fajr*, which made worldwide headlines, also showed that 90 percent of Palestinians regard the PLO as their only legal representation and that 71 percent stand fully behind 'Arafat.

KUWAIT

Ministry Official Departs for USSR, Bulgaria
LD151215 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Sep (KUNA) — Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Sulayman Majid Al-Shahin left Kuwait today at the head of an official delegation for London en route to Sofia and Moscow on a 4-day visit.

In a predeparture statement Al-Shahin said the visit is in response to an invitation from Soviet and Bulgarian officials to hold the usual consultations that take place among countries within the framework of the joint committees that exist between Kuwait and those two countries. Al-Shahin said: "We believe the Soviet Union and the East European countries are among the states with which we should hold consultations on bilateral, regional, and international issues."

Al-Shahin said he will convey two messages from Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, to his Soviet and Bulgarian counterparts. He did not disclose the contents of the messages, however.

Referring to the topics he will discuss Al-Shahin said: A comprehensive review of the existing relations between Kuwait and the two countries — including political relations, of course — will be made on the level of ministry under secretaries. The visit comes at a time when preparations are being made for the UN General Assembly session, which begins tomorrow. The Kuwaiti official said: "We will benefit from our meeting in exchanging views on the topics to be debated at the UN General Assembly." He indicated that his 2-day visit to Moscow will begin tomorrow and will be followed by a similar official visit to Bulgaria.

With regard to the joint committees that exist between Kuwait and between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, the Kuwaiti official said many countries have set up joint committees to intensify joint activities.

He said that during the meetings of the joint committees a review will be made of what has been already implemented and what can be planned for the future. He said that coordination in this regard usually takes place through the Foreign Ministry, without entering into the details that are of interest to other ministries or government departments.

The delegation accompanying the Foreign Ministry under secretary includes Sa'id al-'Adasani, adviser in the office of the under secretary; Ahmad Al-Muhanna, first secretary in the press and culture department; and Nasir al-Muzayyin, third secretary in the international relations section of the Foreign Ministry's Political Department.

Foreign Minister Says Paris Talks 'Successful'
LD152117 Kuwait KUNA in English 1634 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, Sept 15 (KUNA) — Kuwait's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad said the Gulf war and

Mideast developments featured prominently in French-Kuwaiti talks that took place during his visit to the French capital.

Sheikh Sabah, before flying out of here to London earlier this afternoon, said his talks with Premier Jacques Chirac and Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond were successful and expressed "deep satisfaction" at the way they were conducted.

The serious situation in the Gulf, Sheikh Sabah said, was examined elaborately and France fully supports efforts to stop this war. He said he was gratified to find similarity, and even identity, in views with the French over the Iran-Iraq war.

France, he added, continues to cherish her friendship with Iraq and states in the region as a whole.

In an interview with KUNA, Sheikh Sabah noted that Kuwait was exerting perpetual efforts within the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), and recalled that he personally travelled to Tehran and Baghdad on a mediation mission in which Iraq welcomed the initiative but regrettably Iran did not heed.

He also pointed out that Iran had rebuffed other mediation endeavors from the Gulf states, nonaligned countries as well as Islamic countries and good offices of the United Nations.

Sheikh Sabah urged collective efforts on the levels of the GCC, the European countries and the big powers that bear the responsibility of world peace, to act in a bid to end the Iraq-Iran conflict.

The deputy premier and foreign minister expressed fears that a spill over of the war in the Gulf region will expose peace to danger and for that reason, the big nations should assume their responsibility, particularly in their capacity as permanent Security Council members and stop that war by any means. Sheikh Sabah cautioned that he was not suggesting military intervention, but pointed out that there were several political options that could be raised at the Security Council.

He noted at the juncture that the charter of the United Nations provides a boycott on a state that fails to implement resolutions of the world body in conformity with chapter seven of the document.

Sheikh Sabah said this boycott should be applied in toto so that Iran will think "one thousand times" before deciding to continue this war.

Sheikh Sabah said the issue of terrorism was discussed with French officials and recalled that Kuwait was a target of terrorism.

Noting that Kuwait combats terrorism, he expressed sorrow that innocent citizens were being subjected to terrorism. On that premise, Sheikh Sabah noted that Kuwait was ready to cooperate with any country to counter terrorism which no conscience, moral or religion approves.

On the Palestinian question, Sheikh Sabah said the talks with the French officials covered this problem and the latest developments in the region together with the situation in South Lebanon.

He said the statement of Monsieur Chirac recently in Algeria stressing that UNIFIL troops would remain in Lebanon, was assuring as this protects South Lebanon from becoming a part of Israel.

The presence of UNIFIL forces in that area, emphasised Sheikh Sabah, is tantamount to preserving South Lebanon under an international umbrella.

On the bilateral level, the deputy premier and foreign minister commended the status of cooperation and described as "good" relations between the two countries in the economic and armament domains. However, added Sheikh Sabah, "our ambitions go beyond the existing relationship," and pointed out that the director of Kuwaiti investment was in Paris a few days ago to examine developing this particular sector.

In reply to a question on the role of Kuwait in founding an Arab world institute in Paris which the French premier attaches particular interest, Sheikh Sabah said he remembers that this topic first cropped up when the amir of Kuwait visited Paris in 1976 and conferred with then President Giscard d'Estaing and Chirac who then was also premier, and pledged that he would give that project full support out of conviction that such an institute would serve Arab-French culture as well as bolster Arab-French bonds of friendship.

Sheikh Sabah said French officials assured him anew of no changes in French policy towards the Arab states and that the same French foreign policy line towards the Arab nation, will continue.

He recalled that a statement that was attributed to Premier Chirac recently was given the lie by the premier in person. He said that the prime minister ascertained that the stance of France was consistent in as far as the Palestinian case is concerned.

Sheikh Sabah said Chirac reaffirmed that France seeks a solution to the Palestinian problem through an international conference with the participation of all parties including the Soviet Union and the United States.

The United States alone, explained Sheikh Sabah, cannot settle that conflict without Soviet partnership in addition to the interested parties together with the PLO.

Sheikh Sabah found also identity of views with the French when the Palestinian question was discussed.

Before concluding Sheikh Sabah welcomed the forthcoming visit to Kuwait of French President Francois Mitterand who is slated to make a stopover in Kuwait next Friday. On the political dimensions of that visit, Sheikh Sabah said Premier Chirac told him that the stopover of President Mitterand in Kuwait reflects the political confidence which France has in Kuwait and Kuwait's policy.

Sheikh Sabah said "we are pleased with the decision of President Mitterand to visit Kuwait and meet with his friend H.H. the amir to exchange viewpoints."

Mitterand will land here enroute Paris from Indonesia, and will be a guest of honor at luncheon banquet given by H.H. the amir.

Final Touches Ready on Security for Islamic Meeting *LD151222 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0709 GMT 15 Sep 86*

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Sep (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah said in a press statement published here today that the final touches have been completed on the security measures for the Islamic summit conference to be hosted by Kuwait.

He told the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Qabas* that the government's top priority is security in accordance with his highness's directives and stemming from its responsibility to guarantee a calm and stable life for all members of society and to protect the country's achievements.

He pointed out that aspects of social, economic, and political activity in the country during these days are proof of the consolidation of security.

He said that the responsible committee at the Ministry of the Interior is currently putting the final touches to the security plan for the Islamic summit conference, which will guarantee its success and provide anything that will facilitate the achievement of the big responsibilities attached to this conference.

Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad indicated that any measures that are being taken to modernize security systems are not limited to a particular period but aim to serve security in the long run.

He said GCC interior ministers meetings are being held in accordance with issues dictated by the nature of the phase and development of security in the Arab Gulf and international arena, in addition to expanding the horizons of security cooperation between GCC states.

He added that visits exchanged between Arab interior ministers are but a way of being acquainted with the efforts of other countries in developing security systems and exchanging expertise. He pointed out that he will honor a number of invitations he received from a number of sister Arab states.

OMAN

UAE Heir Apparent Arrives in Salalah 15 Sep *JN151224 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1105 GMT 15 Sep 86*

[Text] Salalah, 15 Sep (WAKH) — Shaykh Kalifah ibn Zayid, UAE heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the Armed Forces, arrived in Salalah this afternoon on a 3-day official visit to the Sultanate of Oman at the invitation of Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id.

He was welcomed upon arrival by Thuwayni ibn Shihab, Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id's special representative.

Meets With Sultan**JN151340 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1210 GMT 15 Sep 86**

[Excerpt] Salalah, 15 Sep (WAKH) — Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman received Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, UAE heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, in Salalah at noon today.

Sultan Qabus welcomed Shaykh Khalifah's visit and stressed the importance of continuous meetings among officials at all levels in both the UAE and the Sultanate of Oman in the interest of the two peoples. During the meeting, they reviewed the development of relations between the two countries and the current situation in the region in general. [passage omitted]

PDRY**Al-'Attas Appoints 12 New Ambassadors 15 Sep****EA151547 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 sep 86**

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council, has today issued 12 decrees of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council whose first articles provide for the appointment of the following brothers as ambassadors at the Foreign Ministry. They are: ('Ali Ismail Sayf), ('Ali Munassar Muhammad), (Muhammad ibn Muhammad Al-Hubayshi), (Abu Bakr Salim ba Abbad), (Ali Muhammad) [Name indistinct], (Sayf Muhsin Husayn), Dr ('Ali Muthanna Hasan), (Awad Abdallah Masbah), (Awad Salim ba Abbad), (Qasim [name indistinct] Jabran), (Muhammad 'abd al-Rahman Husayn), and (Qasim Ahmad Numan).

The second and third articles of the decrees stipulate that those appointments become effective from the date of issue and will be published in the official gazette.

People's Assembly, Al-Majid Consider Tabah Accord

Al-Majid Makes Statement

NC160414 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic

1830 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has announced that the Tabah arbitral compromise agreement requires Israel to defend its position and makes possible a coherent Egyptian legal defense. He said that the arbitral compromise agreement excludes political influence from a settlement. Rather, a settlement must be based on the relevant legal and historical principles. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid stated this today to the joint meeting of the Arab Affairs, Foreign Relations, and Defense and National Security Committees of the People's Assembly. In his statement, the foreign minister outlined the dimensions of the arbitral compromise agreement and Egypt's efforts to conclude it.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid noted that the entry of the multinational force and observers simultaneous with the beginning of the arbitration ruled out any political influence on a Tabah settlement. The agreement mandates that the two parties settle the conflict within a definite period of time. It also provides for a prior pledge to accept the arbitration verdict and to implement it.

The foreign minister said that the U.S. delegation worked actively to bring the two sides closer to an agreement. He said that the Egyptian negotiators aimed to obtain maximum guarantees which enhance Egypt's chances of winning a favorable arbitration ruling. Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted that Egyptian diplomacy succeeded in defining the conflict framework by proving Israel's acceptance of 85 percent of the [border] markers, thus limiting the arbiters' authority to no more than 15 percent of the border markers. He said that this matter clarifies that the arbiters are authorized to uncover but not to formulate the international border. It also foils Israeli attempts to cast doubts regarding Egypt's international borders.

The foreign minister said that no part of the arbitral compromise gives Israel an opportunity to bolster its claims. This, combined with the 25 April 1985 [as heard] agreement to invite the Multinational Force and Observers to enter Tabah, provides the right climate for an ideal end to the arbitration process.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid concluded by saying that to preclude any possible Israeli counterclaims, Egypt obtained an Israeli admission on 10 August 1986 that Israel does not believe that armed conflicts in 1948, 1956, and 1967 have changed the internationally recognized border between Egypt and mandatory Palestine. He said that the Israeli Government admitted this in a reply to a question asked by Egypt through the U.S. delegation.

His excellency added that the arbitral compromise contains a section requesting that the arbiters work toward recommending a solution acceptable to both parties within a specified period. He said that Egypt also stipulated that all three arbiters must agree before such a recommendation is made, noting that this qualification guarantees that Egypt can reject any settlement that it feels does not grant its rights and interests in the Tabah area.

Assembly Questions Al-Majid

NC160620 Cairo MENA in Arabic

2035 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 15 Sep (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has declared: We stand on solid and firm ground with regard to the arbitral compromise on Tabah, and there is no loophole to make us apprehensive.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid was answering questions put to him by members of the People's Assembly Arab Affairs, Foreign Relations, Defense, and National Security Committees, which held a joint session tonight. He said: The recent agreement on arbitration between Egypt and Israel is in line with the peace accord signed between the two countries.

The foreign minister added that this does not mean that there has been any modification of Egypt's territory or any violation of its sovereignty. The entire process is designed to find the best way to rectify an error. He said: We are prepared to present the arbitral compromise agreement to the People's Assembly when it asks for it.

In response to questions by the committee members, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said normalization of relations with Israel will not be imposed on Egypt. He said this is simply a question of Egypt's interests, and does not go beyond Egypt's respect for its commitments, which it will fulfill in a civilized manner.

The foreign minister emphasized Egypt will continue to defend the Palestinian issue. He said: We are the closest to the Palestinians. If all that was said during the private meetings between President Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Peres were made public, every Egyptian and Arab would feel proud.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted the full details of the agreement have not yet been announced because the procedure for approving the arbiters is still being completed. He said one arbiter has been selected from France and another from Switzerland and their governments have been asked to get in touch with them. Once we approve two arbiters, they will select the third. The arbiters will then address themselves to a specific task: designation of the locations of the markers on the international border. [passage omitted]

'Abd al-Majid also spoke about the meeting between President Mubarak and the Israeli prime minister. He said: The whole meeting focused on the Palestinian issue. Our own interests are not at stake here, but Egypt is the only Arab state that can openly talk with all parties on behalf of the Palestinian issue. He added: Convening an international conference will require time, effort, and numerous meetings. The important thing is that we have taken the first step along a long road. You cannot resolve everything in 24 hours following the Mubarak-Peres meeting.

The foreign minister called on the Arabs to stop bickering. He said they should embark on serious action and join Egypt in its quest to resolve the Palestinian issue and serve Arab interests.

Asked about the role of the multinational force with regard to Tabah, the deputy prime minister pointed out that article 11 of the 25 April 1982 agreement on this matter has not been implemented. This is because Israel has not allowed the force to enter Tabah. He said: We went to the Tabah talks to ask Israel to implement the 25 April agreement and to have this force enter Tabah. The mission of this force will be at an end once arbitration is completed. The force will enter Tabah 30 days after the documents on the arbitral compromise have been exchanged. [passage omitted]

Committees Issue Statement

NC150721 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Following the discussion held by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on the Tabah arbitral compromise agreement, the members of the People's Assembly committees issued a joint statement declaring they consider this agreement as constituting an application of the rulings of clause 7 of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. In the view of the committees, the Tabah arbitral compromise agreement is, by any criterion, a fine achievement and a victory for quiet Egyptian diplomacy and its strong values. The committees praise the firmness of the Egyptian negotiators' position and their commitment to preserve every atom of the homeland's sacred soil. The statement declares that the arbitral compromise agreement is a reaffirmation of legitimacy and the principles of international law which reject the use of force in the resolution of international conflicts.

The statement goes on to say Egypt wanted to set a precedent to be followed in possible settlements on other fronts. Its insistence on resolving the Tabah issue and on regaining this territory did not proceed from a narrow outlook, but from a continuing strategy that aims at achieving a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the region. The committees expressed support for and trust in President Mubarak's wise leadership, as a result of which promises are fulfilled. They noted the government's desire to keep the people's representatives informed of all aspects of the situation.

The committees concluded by referring to Israel's acceptance of an international conference on the Middle East, the establishment of a preparatory committee to prepare for the conference, and the designation of 1987 as a year of peace negotiations. These points represent progress in the Israeli position, and should be met with appropriate Arab attention.

Mubarak Names Tabah Arbitration Defense Team

NC160409 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2205 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Sep (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has selected the members of the team that is to defend and plead Egypt's case before the Tabah arbitration body. They are: Dr Wahid Ra'fat, Dr Tal'at al-Ghunaymi, Dr Ahmad Sadiq al-Qushayri, Dr Mufid Shihab, Professor Samih Sadiq, Dr George Abi Sa'd, Counselor Amin al-Mahdi, and Dr Fathi Najib.

Al-Ahram's Tuesday issue says that Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid will meet with the selected members at the beginning of the coming week. Foreign Ministry experts will attend the meeting to plan Egypt's pleas and defense.

'Arafat Warned Against Severing Jordan Link

PM161002 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic
12 Sep 86 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Mubarak Warns Palestinians Against Canceling Agreement with Jordan"]

[Text] *Al-Musawwar's* political editor has learned that in the message he sent to PLO Executive Committee chairman Yasar 'Arafat President Mubarak conveyed his extreme surprise at the reported likelihood of the PLO canceling or freezing the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement.

The political editor has learned that in the message which [Minister of State for Foreign Affairs] Dr Butrus Ghali conveyed to 'Arafat during his presence at the nonaligned summit in Harare President Mubarak reiterated Egypt's warnings against the risks of taking such a step, which would give the Israelis the opportunity to avoid confronting the Palestinian problem or recognizing the Palestinian people's right of self-determination within the framework of a confederal state with Jordan.

The editor has also learned the president asked 'Arafat to go back to the PLO's leaderships in this regard, particularly since King Husayn is still desirous of maintaining the agreement and still confirms Jordan's rejection of the setting up of a substitute organization in addition to his public assurances that he will not go to an international conference without the participation and attendance of the PLO.

Mubarak Receives Sri Lankan Finance Minister

NC151227 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Ronnie de Mel, Sri Lankan minister of finance and planning, today. The visiting minister presented Mubarak with a message from the Sri Lankan president. The meeting was attended by Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation, who reported that the talks had focused on consolidating bilateral relations.

It was also agreed that a joint committee for cooperation would be formed. A cooperation protocol is expected to be signed within a month. The Sri Lankan charge d'affaires in Cairo also attended the meeting.

Petroleum Authority Announces Oil Price Increase

NC151257 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1135 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Sep (MENA) — The Egyptian General Authority for Petroleum announced a new price list for Egyptian crude

oil exports today that will cover the 16-30 September period. Prices will be as follows: Suez Gulf crude, \$13.10 per barrel; Bala'im crude, \$12.35 per barrel; Ra's Badran crude, \$12 per barrel; and Ra's Gharib crude, \$11.10 per barrel.

Dr Hammad Ayyub, deputy director of the Petroleum Authority for foreign trade affairs, has reported that the new price incorporates an increase of \$0.60 a barrel compared with the selling price during the first half of the month. He added that this increase takes the country's higher interests into account, as well as current conditions in the international market.

Radio Free Lebanon Cites Arrest of Saboteurs

*NC101410 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1345 GMT 10 Sep 86*

[Text] The Egyptian paper *Al-Ahram* says that Interior Minister Zaki Badr has announced the arrest of members of Islamic groups planning sabotage in Alexandria. However, he did not mention what they planned to attack or how many persons had been detained.

Saddam Vows Retaliation in National Address 15 Sep
JN151725 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
 1400 GMT 15 Sep 86

["Text" of 15 September message by President Saddam Husayn, Armed Forces commander in chief, to the Iraqi people — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Glorious Iraqis, following the Khomeyniites' odious action of again violating all human values when they killed children, women, and old people in heroic and steadfast Basra through their daily shelling of this bastion of steadfastness which has given them sleepless nights because it is the emblem of the steadfastness and heroism of Iraqi cities and of the entire Iraqi society; following their perpetration of another shameful crime, the assassination of the prisoners of the heroic Al-Husayn forces in the southern Majnun oil field; and following their ugly crime of killing children, women, and unarmed people in Baghdad, the capital of Iraqi steadfastness and glory in these difficult times, I would like to say that the Iraqis as well as others may wonder what form our retaliation will take, how it will take place, with what means, and in what direction.

In my address to you brothers, I proceed from an uncontestable fact. This fact is that you know us as we know ourselves and that we are not the kind who seek the assistance of others before we seek assistance within ourselves to reply in kind to the aggression. We are also not the kind who bide one's time out of fear of the enemy or out of regard for it. That's why I would like to say that in the past we have replied to less important violations in an immediate and strong manner. Why then are we biding our time now? What do you think of this? Will we reply to the enemy or only take precautions? To put the minds of the hero Iraqi man and woman and the Arab nation's sons at rest and to act according to the qualifications of the Iraqis in their era of glory and heroism, I would like to say on my behalf and on my brothers' behalf in the command that we will reply with the accuracy, vehemence, and firmness for which we have become famous. However, we will take into consideration now and in the future the crucial and basic fact that it is important that Iraq is not defeated in this historic battle. When I say that the important thing is that Iraq must not lose, I mean that Iraq must win this battle not only to safeguard pan-Arab dignity, but sovereignty, and security as well as principles at this stage. This pertains not only to the direct results of this battle but also to the results which may have far-reaching historic dimensions so that Iraq's record may contain all that is honorable and thus allow the glorious Iraqis and the honest Arabs to raise their heads high in the future. We will do this by not sparing any means, including deterrent means, to protect the lives and interests of this heroic generation.

I would like to reassure some of you who fear that we will not act like them. We know that this type of man who is hostile to mankind becomes more covetous and insists on his aggression when he realizes that the retaliation will not be commensurate with what is needed to protect the Iraqis' blood and interests. We know our enemy very well. We have also been aware for a long time that our enemy harbors illusions when we reiterate our call for peace and act with wisdom. Our enemy always interprets deliberation as hesitation and perhaps as weakness and fear.

However, we now know very well that all the glorious Iraqis and honest Arabs as well as the world at large cannot, for one moment, imagine what the enemy imagines because they have come to know us very well. That's why we will act in accordance with our principles at all times and in line with our traits, as courage in using weapons alone is not sufficient to outline principles and policies as they should be outlined or to implement them as they should be implemented. Courage is not the only trait of the Iraqi individual that has been achieved by this new generation.

Brothers, you remember September 1980. You remember when the Iranian enemy in September 1980 and the months preceding it began its aggression against you. It has been the same this September. It has struck at cities and oil facilities. The Iranian community in Iraq detonated bombs in public places, colleges, and government institutions at the instigation of the Iranian regime. The enemy used to commit all these criminal acts in cold blood and with an insistence which is part of its overt plan to occupy Iraq under the cover of exporting the revolution. The Iranian rulers, and I can hear them now, vied with one another in issuing hysterical statements and interpreted the lack of an immediate reply as a sign of weakness that encouraged them to pursue their aggression and arrogance. They committed 539 aggressions and 249 airspace violations from 23 February 1979 to 21 September 1980.

They also ignored our memorandums to them. Our protest memorandums to them totaled 293. They view these memorandums as the language of the weak and the beggars. The Iranians opened fire at civilian planes three times from August to September 1980. The Iraqi economic and petroleum installations were bombed seven times from January to September 1980. As they committed these ugly crimes against the Iraqis they claimed or perhaps they believed that the government, as they said, was isolated from the people. Moreover, they went so far as to say that the majority of the Iraqi people supported their aggressive, expansionist policies because expansion and aggression were the only way to save the Iraqi people from their rulers.

Khomeyni's last shameful illusion took place in July 1982, when they launched their aggression against Iraq east of Basra with the aim of encircling and occupying the city of Basra as the first stage. At that time, Khomeyni called on the residents of Basra to receive the invading army with roses and cheers. How foolish, mad, and senile he is! On that day, the people of Basra became furious and supported the brave Iraqi heroes of the III Army Corps and the forces accompanying it. The aggression was crushed. By claiming that the residents of Basra were with them against their country and honor and by shelling the residents of Basra every day, they revealed who they really were and unveiled their wicked faces which were concealed in the past phase. They revealed their hate to the sons of Iraq by not distinguishing between a child and a man, between a male and a female, between a fighter and a peaceful citizen, and between a city and another city. At the same time, they will reveal their bankruptcy and the major defeat within themselves when they discover that they have completely failed to win over the Iraqis other than the traitors and agents and that their bankruptcy is manifest within Iran itself.

Striking at Basra, killing the prisoners, and striking at Baghdad after the duel entered its seventh year reveals their big defeat in the areas we have mentioned, their sense of bitterness and disappointment, and their defeat in the direct confrontation. Their determination to commit all these crimes despite their experience during the past 6 years of war — an experience that should have taught them accuracy, patience, and the kind and extent of the popular reaction from Iraq, the Arab nation, and the world to such actions — reveals their bitter sense of defeatism and bankruptcy within themselves and inside and outside Iran. By being patient and refusing to confuse the purpose with what is around it [as heard] based on the policy of self-restraint to achieve the basic and secondary goals, we can stress our confidence and strength and can deal with present and future events.

Therefore, we are victorious, and they will be defeated with God's help and with the ability of the zealous. O Iraqis: You have achieved victory. You have achieved an international victory over the racists, aggressors, and suspected liars. The entire world supports you. I do not mean the governments and organizations in the world, but the world's peoples first of all. The world today highly appreciates and respects the Iraqis wherever they are in the world, and it sympathizes with them regarding their noble causes in which they believe and which made them continue their splendid steadfastness. For every Iranian who wages one battle, the Iraqi wages four battles because the Iranians outnumber the Iraqis 4-1, and for every Iranian who defies death once, the Iraqi defies it four times.

What is more important is that the peoples of the world now realize that the new Iraq is making history and carrying out the stages of development in a very profound manner. Meanwhile, the Khomeyni henchmen are outside history and are working in the opposite direction. They are aggressors and expansionists and we are in the right. Since we have attained this level we should enhance rather than diminish our status. Therefore, our position will not only be based on an opposite reaction to their despicable action and their repeated crimes against our people, but will be governed by three factors regarding its kind, direction, and timing, taking into account this will not be at the expense of Iraq's interests, supreme values, and the people's national security. These factors are:

1. The majority of Iranians are in one trench with us against Khomeyni and his henchmen, or at least are with us in one trench in calling for peace and an end to war. Therefore, militarily, we should follow a path which would not stop the Iranian people's moves in this direction or facilitate the attempts of the suspect, Zionist allies in Iran to confuse the situation, inflame the mobs, and compel those against the war or who are mere spectators to participate in this war by appealing to their instincts so the Iranian aggressors may prolong it further.

2. After 6 years of war, the whole world knows our capability. We should use this capability rationally so no one will interpret it as weakness but as profound wisdom. The leadership and people of this great country should also be known as wise, in addition to being known as courageous and capable, both in international circles and among the peoples of the world to win comprehensive support for our cause.

3. The reputation of your revolution and general policy has a positive place in the world in general. Therefore, we are asked to keep this position and entrench ourselves and this means we should exercise self-restraint and have more patience. We should realize that the deeper, wider, and more obvious our patience is, the more our countermoves will be supported by the broadest world circles and will be better understood by Iranians who do not support Khomeyni. This will turn the Iranian people's reaction to our strikes against the Iranian regime and not against us, thus serving the cause of peace rather than war. We must not be dragged into imitating the losing policy of the Iranian rulers who do not give a damn about world public opinion and Iraqi public opinion, because we are living in an age where the public opinion's effect transcends regional borders to affect the peoples of the world. In our policy, we put special emphasis on taking public opinion into our calculations, taking it into consideration when we make political and military decisions, especially when it is necessary and useful.

The leaders of the Iranian regime vie with each other in saying the world fears them. They regard this as one of the salient positive marks of their regime. However, we say the world respects us and enemies fear us. I think the Iraqis today deserve this description, which becomes those who have principles and missions to accomplish. We say the world respects us, that our people and the sons of our nation love us, and that other peoples react positively to our causes and express solidarity rather than sympathy with us. I do not say sympathy because our people have offered thousands of martyrs and are still standing tall, fighting tyranny and aggression with firmness and capability, and did not hide in their homes as the aggressors hoped.

Look at these suspect, ignorant ones. They found that the best description for their miserable condition is that the world fears them. If they are feared by people, they will not have a positive effect on them in a historical manner. The best proof of our enemy's anti-human and anti-Islamic principles is this daily repetition of the notion the world fears them. This distorted concept of their relations with the world negates the image of message bearers who have a mission to accomplish. As for us, we will be sad if we find that a certain section of humanity fears us, except our enemies — and this is also a temporary and unavoidable case. Here we must fear God, because fearing us if we are unjust means we are tyrants, despots, and oppressors.

Those who have deep-rooted national and humanitarian missions always seek those who support and work with them. They are not satisfied until they win peoples' support and the support of God.

Let us take a simple example. Suppose an Iraqi and an Iranian Khomeynite attend a world gathering together or separately, some of those in the gathering will despise the Iranian and will not respect him even if they fear him. In all cases, they hate his slogans, aims, and methods and harbor doubts toward him. If an Iraqi attends this gathering, they will deal with him as a hero who defends the human values of truth, justice, and beauty and not only Iraqi values and Arab values. Therefore they will deal with him respectfully and with obvious love. They will also ask God to grant this Iraqi success in confronting the ill winds of the Khomeynites on their behalf and not just in defense of his national and pan-Arab values. Which of the two is closer to

contemporary values and which is closer to the spirit of emotionally stable men? Is it the case of the Iraqis in accordance with our description or the case of the Khoemyniites in accordance with their description?

Therefore, we triumphed over Khomeyni and his henchmen after we exposed him and his policy on intellectual, political, and social levels and after we have played a great role by our steadfastness and sacrifice as opposed to the stifling isolation of the Iranian regime on international levels. We are also trying to isolate this regime from the Iranian people inside Iran. Therefore, we did not only triumph over the Iranian regime and Khomeynism on the borders, but we have also triumphed over it inside Iraq, inside the Arab nation, inside humanity, and even inside Iran itself. Our enemy's regime has been transformed into a representative of the isolated and rejected minority whose bodies and minds are eroding with time.

Meanwhile your march is supported by the majority on both the Arab and international level. The decisive victory will be ours and the enemies will face defeat and final retreat, praise be to God. One of the most salient features of this victory is that after 6 years of combat, the Iranian rulers are openly expressing their spite against our people by directing cowardly strikes against them after they despaired of weakening our ranks and after they realized our people exposed their intentions.

Meanwhile, in this 7th year of the war, we take care to enhance the Iranian people's anger against their rulers by means of explaining their intentions and choosing suitable means of combat against the Iranian regime in all areas.

O Iraqis, I am aware of the pain you suffered as a result of the Khomeyniites' aggression on steadfast Basra and their killing of prisoners after tying their hands and feet. I am aware of the pain you suffered after they shelled Baghdad with missiles and after they shelled and killed civilians in three housing complexes in northern villages. I have heard your roaring slogans, demanding immediate retaliation and revenge. However, I assure you we will retaliate but please leave the timing and the method of retaliation to us. The Iranian rulers' policy will boomerang. They are weak and cannot face our people's anger and that of our Armed Forces. The Iranian people know and the world knows that we are able to wipe out entire Iranian cities when we decide to retaliate in kind. If our enemies have a number of missiles which are a gift from those who betrayed their people and Arab nation, we have much more. We also have many more planes which are capable of reaching the most distant point in Iran. We ask God to have mercy on the souls of our martyrs. God is great. Accursed be the lowly ones.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic, 15 September 1986

'Aziz Informs Security Council of Missile Attack

JN151853 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1705 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Excerpts] United Nations, 15 Sep (INA) — Iraqi informed the UN Security Council that Iran fired a surface-to-surface missile at one of the heavily populated areas in Baghdad. In a letter

distributed in the Security Council today, Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said this crime martyred 21 civilians, including 5 women and 1 child, injured 81 other civilians, and destroyed 22 shops, 17 private cars, and 13 houses. [passage omitted]

In his letter, 'Aziz reiterated his demands that the United Nations take proper measures in accordance with the UN Charter and international law to prevent the Iranian regime, which does not hide its ill intentions toward Iraq, from indulging in its actions and committing such savage crimes. 'Aziz expressed regret that the United Nations has failed to take any effective measures against the Iranian regime, which continues to insist on committing crimes and aggressions against Iraq.

Concluding his letter, 'Aziz said that Iraq, which is defending itself in accordance with international law and the UN Charter, reserves the right to retaliate at the proper time and in a suitable way against the Iranian regime's crimes against Iraq and its people.

Saddam Husayn Congratulates Ortega on National Day

JN151037 Baghdad INA in Arabic
0903 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Sep (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has congratulated Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega on the occasion of his country's national day.

In a congratulatory cable sent today, the president said: We are pleased to send your excellency, on behalf of Iraq and in my name, our warmest congratulations, wishing you continued good health and happiness and the Nicaraguan people continued progress. On this occasion, we would like to emphasize our eagerness to strengthen our bilateral friendly relations in the interest of our two friendly peoples.

Oil Minister Announces Level of Kuwaiti Gas Imports

JN061658 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1445 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Sep (INA) — Iraq began exporting 200 million cubic feet of natural gas to Kuwait daily as of last Thursday. Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi announced this at a news conference here today attended by a large number of Arab and foreign press, news agency, and television correspondents currently visiting Iraq to cover the activities of the glorious Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah week.

The Iraqi minister said the second stage of the project, to be completed at the end of this year, will double the export capacity to 400 million standard cubic feet for use in Kuwaiti industrial plants.

Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi announced current proven oil reserves in Iraq are 72 billion barrels and probable oil reserves are approximately 40 billion barrels. He added exploration operations continue with great hope that the near future will show Iraq's oil reserves far exceed the above figures.

The Iraqi minister said that Iraq's current oil exporting capacity is 2 million barrels per day and that work is underway on the second expansion project of the pipeline through Turkey to increase oil export capacity from 1 million to 1.5 million barrels per day. He said this project is expected to be completed next June.

Tariq 'Aziz Receives Yugoslavia's Zemljarić

JN111738 Baghdad INA in Arabic

1725 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Sep (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Janez Zemljarić, SFRY Federal Executive Council vice president, here today. The discussion during the meeting dealt with the advanced bilateral relations, the situation in the region, and international issues of mutual interest, particularly the results of the Harare nonaligned summit.

The meeting was attended by the director of the Foreign Ministry international department and the SFRY ambassador in Baghdad.

Trade Minister Sees Zemljarić

JN102001 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic

1800 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Hassan 'Ali, RCC member and Iraqi minister of trade, met here today with Janez Zemljarić, vice president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and head of his country's side on the joint Iraqi-SFRY committee on economic, commercial, and technical cooperation, and the accompanying delegation.

During the meeting, the two sides looked into ways to develop economic, trade, and technical relations between Iraq and Yugoslavia. Janez Zemljarić arrived in Baghdad this afternoon heading a Yugoslav delegation on an official visit to Iraq.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2364

JN151657 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic

1600 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Communique No 2364 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 15 September 1986]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. To strip the Iranian regime of its economic resources and destroy the wealth it is using for aggression against our people, our planes launched a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 1156 [0756 GMT] today. Our planes scored an accurate, effective hit and returned safely to base.

2. An enemy infantry platoon attempted to advance on our forward units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah but our heroes opened fire, destroying the force. Our units in the same sector destroyed one boat carrying personnel, three machineguns of various types, two vehicles, one excavator, two ammunition dumps, and one mortar position.

3. On the VII Army Corps front, our units engaged enemy units opposite them, destroying one enemy tank, one excavator, seven infantry positions, and two ammunition dumps, and killing one enemy soldier.

4. Seven enemy soldiers were killed or wounded and three vehicles carrying personnel were destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

5. One bulldozer, one ammunition dump, and two vehicles carrying personnel were destroyed and one enemy soldier was killed in the V Army Corps northern sector.

6. One SPG-9 gun position was destroyed, killing those manning it, and one infantry position and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

7. An Iranian family and a large number of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forces and were safely evacuated to the rear.

8. The criminal enemy forces shelled Basra residential areas as well as the city of Khanaqin with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 September 1986

Central Sector Attack Denied

JN161032 Baghdad INA in Arabic

0950 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Sep (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that an Iranian attack was launched on heights in the central sector of the operational theater. In a statement to INA, the spokesman said no major battle took place in this sector and all that happened was a battle between a forward ambush unit and a group of Iranian troops. The spokesman said it seems that the Iranian rulers have begun to create fictitious battles after their failure to wage real ones.

AL-DUSTUR on Peres' U.S. Visit, Peace Conference
JN150842 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 15 Sep 86 pp 1, 27

[Editorial: "In Accordance With Israeli Conditions"]

[Text] Before leaving for the United States and before the ink on the Alexandria communique is dry, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has left his listeners, both Arabs and Israelis, in no doubt that the international conference for peace in the Middle East, upon which he has agreed in principle, will only convene in accordance with Israel's preconditions.

The various Israeli conditions, which have not changed even after the Alexandria summit, are summed up in opposing the participation of the USSR and the PLO and granting the conference any powers binding the participant members. In other words, the Israeli conditions aim to empty the conference of any real content and to turn it into a slogan under which direct and bilateral negotiations would pass.

Such a stand, which was reaffirmed by Peres as he was leaving for Washington on his fourth visit there since heading the present Israeli government, is not different from the traditional U.S. stand toward the idea of an international conference. Washington also objects to any possible Soviet role in the region, does not recognize the PLO as a negotiating party to the peace process, and refuses to grant the international conference any powers to issue binding resolutions, exactly in the same way as Israel, and calls on others to follow.

Hence, we do not expect Peres' current visit to the United States to produce any progress on the path of genuine peace not only because Peres removed any possible doubts about the reality of the Israeli intentions to this effect, but because the U.S. Administration itself lacks an objective view of the regional conflict as well as a serious desire to work for a just, comprehensive, and permanent peace. This will make Peres return from his visit more hard-lined and stubborn despite the talk about peace and about

the progress on the path of peace in the Middle East that will take place during the visit.

As we were not surprised by what Peres said about the reality of the premeditated Israeli intentions before leaving for Washington, so we are more convinced that peace can only be established on truth and justice, that rights can only be regained by force, and that justice will be done to a strong people only because they can defend it.

Development Plan for 'Occupied Land' Discussed
JN151945 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Amman — Planning Minister Dr Tahir Kan'an and Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Marwan Dudin met in the House of Representatives today with Dawud Sulayman Dawud, chairman of the West Bank Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, and with committee members. The two ministers reviewed the draft resolution of the economic and social development plan for the occupied land, especially the plan's goals and bases. The committee members held an expanded discussion of the most important topics of the plan's draft resolution. The meeting was attended by Ahmad Qatanani, Occupied Territories Affairs Ministry under secretary, and a number of representatives.

Al-Rifa'i Receives Lebanese Envoy
JN151153 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received the Lebanese ambassador in Amman in his office this afternoon. He conveyed to the prime minister a message from Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

Islamic Jihad Appeals to U.S. Public on Hostages
NC160832 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT
 16 Sep 86

[Text] The Islamic Jihad organization distributed a statement to international news agencies in Beirut today in which it urged the American people to act for the sake of achieving a happy end to the plight of the U.S. hostages being held in Lebanon. It also called on the American people to ponder well the U.S. Administration's policy regarding this issue. The organization's statement was accompanied by a color picture of U.S. hostage David Jacobsen.

Accuses Reagan of Deceit
NC160931 Paris AFP in English 0925 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Beirut, Sept 16 (AFP) — The clandestine Islamic Jihad group Tuesday accused President Ronald Reagan of a "deceitful" policy, concerned with U.S. journalist Nicholas Daniloff, accused in Moscow of spying, but not the hostages the group is holding here.

The group's charge was made in a message to the U.S. people and the families of the hostages, accompanied by a photo of one of them, David Jacobsen, and a three-page letter from him in English.

In the letter Mr. Jacobsen, kidnapped in Beirut on May 28 last year, said he and two comrades, Terry Anderson and Thomas Sutherland, were physically and psychologically ill, and afraid for the outcome of their cases.

The Islamic Jihad statement was sent to a Western news agency here.

Islamic Jihad, a shadowy Shi'ite movement, claims to hold a total of five American nationals, and has reportedly killed a fourth. Two of these — Frank Reed and Joseph Cicippio, have been kidnapped since September 9.

The letter purportedly written by Mr Jacobsen reads as follows:

"475 days and I, David Jacobsen, and my friends (Terry) Anderson and (Thomas) Sutherland, we feel homesick and our bodies are sick and our psychological state is bad. Also we fear the possible ending of our story, from this big and bad situation which we feel (but Reagan and the officials are free and happy with their families.)

"We would like to put our voice with our friends (freed U.S. hostages working for the release of those still held) Weir, Jenco, and Levine, and Peggy Say (the sister of Rev Lawrence Jenco) and we want from them to continue their efforts because you are our only hope and you know our suffering very much.

"We want from you more efforts and don't lay down. Don't get trapped by our government and don't believe their lies and don't believe their promises. We want to tell Reagan and his government some points.

"-1. Why was Reagan interested minute by minute with spy journalist Daneloff (sic) but he is not interested one minute in our story and he didn't do anything to solve it? He could solve it. Are we citizens from tenth degree? Are not us Americans?

"-2. The price which Reagan and his government paid to release Daneloff was the release of the Russian spy who was working against the American people and that was clear. This price was great compared with the price that the American Government will have to pay to release us.

"-3. Why doesn't the Congress act and request to solve our problem which has been for more than 17 months? Why has the Congress kept silent about the bad problems like Daneloff?

"-4. Why does Reagan and his government request from the European and Arab governments not to agree to the fair demands, but he and his government did negotiate with the Russian Government at a definite loss?

"-5. The answer of the American Government always is requesting the captors to release us immediately and the captors have full responsibility for our lives. That answer is so silly. If our captors were to listen to your call and were to release us, why did they take us? You the government can not do anything to rescue us and you can not do any action. What are you waiting for? For us to die one by one?

"-6. Your gambling on time is the death for us and will not make our captors be less in their demands but they will be increased. That would be a big danger (the rest of this sentence is crossed out).

"-7. What Oakley said lately was the correct point and you must listen to him and you can make a good for us as you did with Daneloff.

"-8. My greetings to my family and the families of Tom Sutherland and Terry Anderson and a special hello to Peggy Say. The more you act, the more our story is solved. We want from you common action with Weir, Jenco, and Levine. You are our only hope.

"Best regards, David Jacobsen."

The text of the letter, in poor English, resembled Arab grammatic structure, observers here noted.

Gunmen Force Post Office To Stop Work 15 Sep
NC150916 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
 0845 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Gunmen forced their way into the post office on Riyadh al-Sulh Street (in West Beirut) this morning and stopped international cable and telephone traffic at this facility. Their intention was to protest the continuation of work at this office today, the anniversary of 'Ashura' [a Muslim holy day of particular significance to Shi'ites].

Stoppage Blamed on Power Failure
NC151050 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic
 1000 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] According to a source at the Telecommunications Ministry, equipment at the Riyadh al-Sulh office suffered a technical malfunction today due to a power failure. As a result, telephone

and telegraphic communications between Lebanon and the outside world stopped completely.

The source noted that communications returned to normal following repair work. This same source denied reports that gunmen had forced their way into the facility this morning and destroyed equipment.

Amal Official Calls for Support of UNIFIL

NC151758 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT
15 Sep 86

[Statement by Dawud Dawud, the Amal Movement's political official in southern Lebanon, on 15 September; place not given — read by announcer]

[Text] Now that all but a few of our eminent scholars have prohibited and denounced attacks on UNIFIL, I appeal to our kinsmen in the steadfast south to demonstrate their approval of the Amal Movement's position supporting UNIFIL and denouncing anyone who provokes or attacks it. To show support for UNIFIL's presence in the south, we appeal to you to join the strike and take part in the demonstration on Wednesday morning in Tyre.

Musawi Attacks French Role in UNIFIL

PM160717 Paris LE FIGARO in French 12 Sep 86 p 4

[Interview with Lebanese Amal Leader Husayn Musawi by Francois Luizet in Ba'labakk — date not given]

[Text] Ba'labakk — Husayn Musawi plays a prominent political role. He is close to Iran and a leader of the Amal Movement, which is part of the Hizbollah organization. He is 43 years old, has black hair, a graying beard, and piercing eyes, and he received me and two French colleagues in his Ba'labakk stronghold. He received us in a typically Lebanese room with the carpets rolled up for the summer, a fan, velvet sofas, and tea served in small glasses. Musawi made no secret of the fact that he had hesitated before receiving us. He said he is displeased at being portrayed by the French media as a terrorist, which he denies he is. Sitting within firing distance of the temples of Venus and Bacchus, and of a hotel whose visitors' book from the twenties contains the signature of a certain Captain de Gaulle, the former professor of Arab literature remembered some of the French he learned in a Beirut school, which is something he apparently rarely does.

He started by condemning the role played by the UN Interim Force in Lebanon [UNIFIL] in southern Lebanon and by the French contingent in particular: "UNIFIL's role in southern Lebanon consists in principle of preventing the Israelis from bombing and massacring the population. However, the Israelis are free to take action whereas the Islamic resistance is hampered. UNIFIL's action is one-sided. We reject the role it is playing at present. The task of the French and the others is to halt the Israelis. If UNIFIL can do that, that is a very good thing, if not it should leave."

Iranian Brothers

Questioned on the review of UNIFIL's role demanded by France, Husayn Musawi expressed the view that France is only demanding reinforcements to more effectively control the Islamic resistance, and that is not its role. With regard to the incidents which have occurred over recent weeks, the Amal political leader said that "the attacks on the French express the people's anger against the French who have killed people."

[Luizet] What should be done to overcome the conflict between the French contingent and the Hizbollah organization?

[Musawi] The French must stop the Israelis and fight with the people at least once. One day the Israeli Army entered Ma'rakah — the village where incidents took place in mid-August. Men and women were killed and the French did not intervene. The people of southern Lebanon will forgive the French if they take some action against the Israelis. They can at least stop them from entering the villages. If they do not do so, what purpose do they serve? They stop one side and not the other.... [Musawi ends]

When you mention resolution 425, rejected by Iran to which he is very close and to which he makes frequent visits for meetings with Ayatollah Khomeyni, our interlocutor goes further: "We and our Iranian brothers cannot accept Israel's existence. It is the Palestinians' land. The Israelis must leave and find somewhere else. We must struggle against Israel's existence. Palestine is not the Jews' home...."

Questioned on the Istanbul massacre, Husayn Musawi stated clearly: "We do not accept this kind of operation. We must struggle against the Israeli soldiers, not against Jews in synagogues. I reject this kind of action but for the time being I refrain from condemning it. When I know all the facts about the affair, I may condemn it..."

The Istanbul affair led the Amal political leader to give his view on terrorist attacks in general: "I never agree to kill innocent people. As I said at the time, I have nothing to do with the attacks on the Marines and the French (attacks in October 1983 in which almost 300 French and American soldiers were killed) but I make no condemnation. I accept these attacks. The French and Americans came to Beirut to help the Phalangists and Israelis — our enemies — against the Muslims. They evacuated the Palestinians to enable the Israelis to enter Beirut. What they ought to have done is help the Palestinians return to their country by expelling the Israelis from it..."

Musawi repeated that he is opposed to the killing of innocent people in Karachi, Istanbul, or Paris. The [Paris] city hall bomb gave him the opportunity to judge the French Government and issue a warning: "Jacques Chirac is trying to improve relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran. The French who are helping Chirac to improve these relations are right. The French must think carefully about their future. The future does not lie with Saddam Husayn or Israel."

"One day the Middle East will be in Muslim hands. If France takes a step toward Islam, we will take two steps toward France." Pressed to make himself clearer, the Amal political leader expressed regret that France has so far not even taken this step toward Islam and all Muslims, stating in addition that in

southern Lebanon France gives preference to the Amal Movement at the expense of the Hizbollah organization, thus "trying to divide the Muslims."

Danger for the Hostages

What is more worrying is that, according to our interlocutor, events in the south are not very good for our seven hostages. Of course, Musawi said — as he had always done — that he has nothing to do with the hostage affair, that he has no information about it, but in his view "southern Lebanon's problems affect the fate of the hostages. This may not be a good thing for the hostages..."

Minister Skaf Returns From Saudi Arabia

*NC152016 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT
15 Sep 86*

[Text] Information Minister Joseph Skaf returned to Beirut this evening following an official visit to Saudi Arabia in response to an invitation by his Saudi counterpart, General 'Ali al-Sha'ir.

During his stay in Jeddah, Minister Skaf met with Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Second Deputy Prime Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and Defense and Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. These meetings dealt with bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

Minister Skaf said that he briefed the Saudi officials on the situation in Lebanon in the light of the current activity and the national dialogue meetings. The Saudi officials affirmed the need for reconciliation among all the Lebanese because they alone can solve their problems.

Sham'un Disputes 'Distinguished' Ties with Syria

*NC151236 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT
15 Sep 86*

[Excerpt] The Government Dialogue Committee will hold a fourth round of talks tomorrow to discuss issues on which

themembers still differ and to attempt to draw up a new national charter. Meanwhile, the parties concerned are busy preparing blueprints for this charter and seeking common ground with their interlocutors. Tomorrow's discussion is expected to center on Lebanon's identity, the special relationship [with Syria], and the abolition of political sectarianism.

Following a meeting with President Amin al-Jumayyil today, former president Camille Sham'un voiced the belief that there is still a long way to go. He said: We will probably have to hold 20 or 25 sessions in order to cover all the subjects pertaining to the national charter. When this is done, we will then have to examine the national paper drafted by the Christians. Proposals on several topics, such as the structure of the government, the legislative and executive authorities, and the Army, will also be discussed.

Asked about the special relationship with Syria, Sham'un said:

[Begin recording] [unidentified reporter] Mr President, what is your stand on the distinguished and special relationship between Lebanon and Syria?

[Sham'un] I do not and will not recognize any special relationship. I do not understand in what sense the word distinguished is being used. I only understand what is meant by cordial relations. I know what friendship is and what cooperation among brothers is, but I do not understand the term distinguished. Distinguished in relation to whom? The Lebanese? What for? In relation to the Arab countries? This is pointless, because we are bound by the Arab League charter which stipulates that there must be equal relations among all Arab countries. We are perfectly prepared to have ties with Syria as long as they fully conform with the provisions of the Arab League charter. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Peres U.S. Visit Called Anti-Arab 'Plot'

JN150955 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT
15 Sep 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Peres and Reagan Discuss the Next Step of the Plot," *Al-Ba'ih* says: Two days after his meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in Alexandria and before leaving for Washington yesterday, the Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said that his talks with U.S. President Reagan will concentrate on formulating a joint U.S.-Israeli strategy to confront the Arabs and the Soviets. The White House had said earlier that talks between the Israeli prime minister and President Reagan would deal with bilateral and regional issues, without giving any details. However, Reagan's exceptional welcome of Peres' visit gives the impression that the visit has its own special purpose. Reagan said: I am looking forward to communicating once again with an old friend whom I value and respect.

Hence, it can be said that the enemy prime minister's visit to Washington, which takes place after the Peres-Mubarak Alexandria summit and after a series of direct and indirect Israeli-U.S.-Egyptian meetings held at different levels, and which coincides with Zionist war minister Yitzhak Rabin's presence in the United States for 1 week, indicates that these sides have completed their aggressive scheme which is aimed at the Palestine question. What was recently proposed concerning the convocation of an international peace conference was a mere slogan or, more correctly, a cover for the new aggressive scheme. This is proven by the Zionist officials' statements that no one can impose anything that Israel does not want, emphasizing that the solutions preferred by Israel are those based on direct negotiations and the Camp David formula.

The U.S. Administration was no less adamant than Israel, since it emphasized when announcing Peres' visit to Washington that the U.S. Government adheres to the Reagan peace plan which was presented at the beginning of September 1982 and that the Reagan-Peres talks today will concentrate on how to implement this plan. We have seen how the recent U.S. move in the region was made in two lines, simultaneously: the first line was diplomatic, represented by U.S. Vice President George Bush's tour and accompanied by shuttle tours by Richard Murphy; the second was represented by massing U.S. fleets in the Mediterranean and conducting joint military maneuvers with Egyptian and Israeli forces. The U.S. Administration, which sticks to Israeli policy in word and deed, is now working through some Arab channels to market its capitulationist schemes. This has been confirmed by the anticipated meeting in Paris next week between the Moroccan king's adviser and Zionist officials. It was said this meeting will continue what was accomplished in the Ifrane meeting between Hassan II and Peres.

Therefore, the new Reagan-Peres meeting will not discuss what was accomplished during the previous period but will prepare for the new step of the plot that is aimed at all Arabs.

Commentary on Peres-Reagan Talks, USSR Role

JN151426 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT
15 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Having visited Alexandria and met with the president of the Egyptian regime, Shim'on Peres arrived in Washington and began talks with U.S. President Reagan and other U.S. officials. Israeli and U.S. sources in Washington say the highest item on the agenda of these talks is keeping the Soviet Union away from the so-called Middle East peace process. Peres' aim is not surprising or sudden, as it is an old U.S.-Israeli aim. Keeping Arabs away from the USSR has always been at the top of U.S. strategic aims in the Middle East. However, U.S.-Israeli efforts failed in the past and will also fail in the future because world conditions have changed and the power balances in the region and the world are no longer the same as before. These conditions and balances of power can no longer allow U.S. imperialism to dominate the Middle East, an extremely sensitive area in which great regional and international interests are intermixed.

The current conditions can no longer permit the United States to deal with the region's crisis alone — a crisis which was created, allowed to continue, and complicated by U.S. actions, thus increasing the possibilities of an explosion in the region. These conditions make impossible a just and permanent peace in the region without USSR participation, UN supervision, and the contribution of all parties concerned. The Camp David agreements present proof the United States is unable to establish just peace or give reliable guarantees to agreements it writes and supervises, as in some Camp David articles.

What is going on in Washington now is a follow-up of what took place in Alexandria where the Egyptian regime submitted to U.S. pressures, bowed to Camp David restrictions, and prostrated itself before U.S. trusteeship. In Alexandria, they came up with talk about an international conference and a preparatory committee. In fact, their talk was directed against an international conference and against forming a preparatory committee for a conference. The preparatory committee they talked about is one formed by them, not by the Security Council, and the conference they talked about is meant to be a cover for forcing capitulation of Arabs, circumventing principles of the UN Charter and resolutions, and giving this process a kind of international legitimacy.

Had the U.S. and Israeli rulers really wanted a peace process, they would not have hesitated to accept UN resolutions and an international conference or inform a preparatory committee through the UN Security Council. As for their insistence on banning the USSR from the peace process in the Middle East, it is within their desire to ban any side supporting just Arab causes, preserve the UN Charter, resist partial and separate solutions, respect peoples' right to self-determination and liberation, and provide reliable guarantees for any solution which can be reached.

As is well known, U.S. guarantees are of no value when the situation is connected with Israel's flouting of international conventions, laws, norms, and charters. The United States alone

cannot provide reliable guarantees because the U.S. Middle East policy is biased in favor of Israel. The U.S. and Israeli rulers will fall into a trap of their own making if they believe their success in forcing the Egyptian regime to its knees again and taking it out of the Arab-Israeli equation will enable them to pressure Syria and force it to abandon its demands for a just peace, to renounce its resistance to partial and separate solutions, and to accept capitulation under false slogans about peace and the international conference.

This is because in this confrontation, Syria's calculations are not based on considering the Egyptian regime to be on the Arab side as the U.S.-Israeli plan for forcing capitulation upon the Arabs likes to suppose — although Syria believes the glorious Egyptian people will not continue for long to be shackled by Camp David and subservience — but are based on local, regional, and international factors which make it certain just peace will prevail in the region and not the peace of aggressors, invaders, and those who aim to impose their will and control over others.

Hungarian President Arrives, Meets With Al-Asad

JN151424 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 15 Sep (SANA) — Pal Losonczi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Politburo and president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and his wife arrived in Damascus at 1300 today on an official 3-day visit to Syria. President Hafiz al-Asad and his wife led those who received President Losonczi and his wife at Damascus international Airport. They were also received at the plane's ramp by Vice Presidents 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister; Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', and 'Abd al-'Aziz Mashariqah, the Syrian ambassador in Budapest.

After the guest president introduced the members of his delegation to President Hafiz al-Asad, the two presidents headed for the dais. The Syrian and Hungarian national anthems were played, and the two presidents then reviewed a group of the honor guard as a 21-gun salute was fired to greet the great guest. Afterward, President Losonczi and his wife shook hands with the senior officials who received them: the prime minister's deputies, the ministers, the Damascus city governor, heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in Damascus, and Hungarian Embassy staff in Damascus.

Following a brief rest in the guests' hall at the airport, the two presidents' motorcade left for the new guest palace, Tishrin, where the Losonczi will stay. The two presidents held a meeting at the guest palace that was attended by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Minister of State for Planning Affairs Dr Sabah Baqaji, and the official Hungarian delegation.

'Closed Meeting' Held

JN151756 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] At 1800 today, talks between President Hafiz al-Asad and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, began at the Presidential Palace in a closed meeting. The talks dealt with the international situation and relations, the situation in the region, and relations between the two countries.

Report on Meetings

JN151944 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Within the framework of meetings with members of the Hungarian party and government delegation currently visiting Syria led by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, this evening received Comrade Istvan Horvath, secretary of the Central Committee, candidate member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP] Politburo, and member of the Hungarian party and government delegation.

Talks dealt with cooperation between the Ba'th Party and the HSWP. Also discussed were a number of procedures to promote cooperation between the two friendly parties for the next 2 years. They also discussed their experiences on the popular level in both countries, as well as the tasks they are assuming in their capacity as the leaders of the state and society in their respective nations, whether in internal construction or in the implementation of their congresses' resolutions or in external activity and moves in the world arena, with the aim of confronting imperialism and Zionism and their dangers to peoples and to world security and peace.

They also stressed the importance of coordination and consultations between the leaderships of the two parties on issues in the international arena as well as those pertaining to the Arab region which is being subjected to the conspiracies of U.S. imperialists and Zionists. Comrade al-Ahmar hailed Hungary's stand supporting and backing this issue.

For his part, Comrade Horvath affirmed the stand of his party and country in support of Syria, which constitutes a basic pillar in the region in confronting imperialist schemes for the sake of safeguarding its independence and continuing the march of construction and social progress.

General Hikmat al-Shihabi, chief of staff of the Army and Armed Forces, received in his office at 1800 today Lieutenant General Jozsef Pacsek, Hungarian deputy minister of defense and chief of staff of the Hungarian People's Army, and the accompanying delegation. A number of senior Army and Armed Forces officers attended the meeting. They discussed promoting friendship and military cooperation between the two friendly countries.

At 1800 today, the first session of talks between Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh and Dr Rezo Banyasz, chairman of the

Hungarian Government Information Office, was held at the Information Ministry building. Attending these talks were Adib Ghanam, assistant information minister, and (Chapa Petko), second secretary at the Hungarian Embassy in Damascus.

At the beginning of the meeting, the information minister stressed the importance of such meetings for strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries, particularly in the information sphere. He also emphasized the need to promote these relations.

Yasin Rajjuh reviewed the effective role of information under the guidance of President Hafiz al-Asad on all levels and in political, social, economic, and military fields. The minister also pointed out how the media explains Syria's national and pan-Arab role in confronting all imperialist and Zionist conspiracies against the just causes of the Arab nation. Rajjuh also referred to the vanguard role Syria is assuming under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership toward all developments in the region and Syria's principled and firm stand supporting the just causes of the Arab nation.

On his part, Banyasz praised the great and important role Syria assumes in the region under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership. He praised Syria's heroic stand confronting all forms of conspiracies and aggression, stressing that the hostile policy the United States and Zionism are adopting seek to control people's rights and resources and that this policy poses a real danger to world peace and security.

Rajjuh and Banyasz then discussed the draft information agreement which will strengthen relations of cooperation between the two people. The draft information agreement covers the dissemination of news on various activities in political, economic, and scientific fields between the two countries through television, radio, news agencies, and newspapers. The draft agreement also covers the promotion of relations between the two countries' news agencies and journalists and the renewal of cooperation agreements between the two countries' radio and television establishments.

Al-Asad Addresses Banquet

JN160620 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1910 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 15 Sep (SANA) — His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and his wife hosted a dinner in honor of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and his wife in the Al-Dimashqiyah hall this evening. The dinner was attended by the members of the official delegation accompanying President Losonczi, Vice Presidents 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Dr Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, the deputy prime ministers, the ministers, their wives, and the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to Syria.

President al-Asad and his guest exchanged dinner speeches. The following is the text of President Hafiz al-Asad's speech:

Esteemed President Pal Losonczi and Mrs Losonczi, Hungarian friends, ladies and gentlemen: It is with great happiness that I

warmly welcome you, Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, your wife, and the members of the Hungarian delegation.

President Losonczi, your visit to Syria is the first by a Hungarian head of state to our country. We welcome you, your wife, and the members of the accompanying delegation as dear guests of the Syrian people who truly value friendship, reciprocate amity for amity, and consider this visit of yours as an important event in the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

I have many memorable moments of my visit to the Hungarian People's Republic and the memory of the warm welcome we were accorded by the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [MSZMP] under Janos Kadar, MSZMP first secretary, by the Presidential Council with you at its head, and the Hungarian Government and the friendly Hungarian people is still vivid in my mind. I returned from this visit convinced that it had further entrenched the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic.

Our visit to your country gave us the opportunity to become familiar with some of the landmarks of your beautiful capital and with some important aspects of the broad development Hungary has achieved under the canopy of its socialist regime. On this occasion, it gives me pleasure to congratulate the Hungarian people for the great achievements they have scored. In my name and on behalf of our people, I would like to wish them further success, more achievements, and further enhancement of the socialist edifice in Hungary.

It also gives me pleasure to note that the relations which exist between our countries have further entrenched and expanded over the past years in all fields of political, economic, cultural, technical, and scientific cooperation. I am confident that your visit will further enhance these relations and will contribute to the promotion of Syrian Arab-Hungarian friendship.

It is evident that we both adopt solid bases for developing and strengthening the relations between our two countries and for expanding their scopes. The past years have proved that these relations and their development are in the mutual interest of our two people and in service of the basic causes for which we jointly struggle. We highly value the principled stands the Hungarian People's Republic and the other Socialist countries adopt in support of our struggle against aggression and occupation and to achieve peace in our region.

The forces of colonialism, imperialism, and Zionism which deprived this region of peace are the same forces which are preventing the attainment of peace by means of their ambitions and attempts to dominate our area. We should not be deceived by their talks about peace because the one who really works for peace should work to remove the factors which brought tragedies, wars, death, and destruction to this region. The first of these factors is Israel's occupation of Arab territory and usurpation of the Palestinian Arab people's rights through its continuous aggression which is supported by imperialism. However, instead of translating its talk about peace into stands and actions that lead to an end to occupation and usurpation of rights, the United

States continues to render unlimited support to Israel politically, militarily, and economically and has established with it a strategic alliance, which has become an official undertaking with special institutions, as the United States itself admits. It also reached agreement with Israel on a partnership in the star wars program. Parallel to its support for Israel, its alliance with it, and its inclusion of it in the star wars program, the United States continues to resort to pressure, threats, and temptation to drag some Arab regimes into capitulatory bargains with Israel.

Finding a solution to the current Middle East conflict on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter and relevant UN resolutions is the way to establish a just peace and put an end to suffering and pains. We in Syria have called and worked for this peace by means of a UN-sponsored international conference attended by all parties concerned and the UN Security Council's permanent member states on the basis of the UN resolutions in a manner that leads to Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the Palestinian Arab people's restoration of their inalienable national rights, including their right to repatriation, self-determination, and establishment of their state on the soil of their homeland. Any departure from this clear path is a departure from a just and comprehensive peace and insistence on separate deals is only the means of swindlers who talk about peace while meaning to force capitulation on the Arab countries. This means that the conflict will continue and that the volatile situation in the region will persist with all the ramifications of the conflict and the threat to world peace and security embodied in this continuation.

Despite our adherence to struggle for a just and comprehensive peace, we are from time to time branded as terrorist. Those who brand us as terrorists are practicing official terrorism against individuals, groups, and states. They talk falsely about combatting terrorism while they really aim to break the steadfastness of those resisting aggression and occupation and to strike at the liberation movements. They know well that we are against terrorism and our stands indicate that we are against terrorism which is aimed at innocent civilians and civilian air flights. We have always helped whenever we could to rescue kidnap victims. Those talking about combatting terrorism ignore the real terrorist acts carried out by their own citizens in their own countries and do not distinguish between national resistance of occupation and aggression on the one hand and real terrorism on the other. While reiterating our rejection of terrorism which kills for the sake of killing and harms for the sake of harming, we also affirm peoples' right to resist aggressors and invaders who occupy their territory.

From this premise we support the fraternal Lebanese people's right to resist the Israeli occupation. In the meantime, we continue to back the efforts being exerted through the present dialogue in Lebanon in order to achieve national Lebanese accord by which Lebanon can restore peace, security, and normal life and resume playing its complete role within the Arab fold and international community. From this premise, too, we support the Palestinian resistance which is struggling inside the occupied territory to regain the Palestinian people's usurped rights.

Mr President, the current international situation is extremely complicated and serious and, therefore, mankind is suffering

from numerous troubles and problems and is continuously facing the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. Among the most serious elements of this situation are world tension and the arms race which is escalating and devouring huge sums of money spent at the expense of the basic human needs. This arms race has been extended into space by means of the so-called star wars program. We distinguish between those who are responsible for increasing tension and the arms race and those who boldly work for international detente and disarmament. We believe that by their solidarity and struggle for peace the world nations can press for detente in international relations, disarmament, and a halt of tests on nuclear weapons for the eventual removal of these weapons. These nations can also press for a world economic order that ensures equal relations among the various countries and eliminates the danger of poverty and hunger which is threatening millions of people in several parts of the world. We also call and work for combatting racism effectively wherever it exists, particularly in the two racist regimes of Israel and South Africa. What gives us satisfaction is that both Syria and Hungary are marching along the path of struggle for the sake of attaining these goals.

Mr President, I welcome you and your wife and companions once again and renew my confidence that your visit to Syria will greatly contribute to bolstering relations between our two countries.

I greet you, Hungarian friends, wishing you the best of everything. I greet you all, ladies and gentlemen. Let the Syrian-Hungarian friendship be consolidated. Peace be upon you.

Losonczy Speaks at Banquet

*JN160832 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT
15 Sep 86*

["Text" of speech by Hungarian President Pal Losonczy at a dinner banquet held by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in his honor in Damascus on 15 September — read by the announcer]

[Text] His excellency the president, Mrs Anisah al-Asad, our dear Syrian friends, ladies and gentlemen: I would like to convey many thanks to President Hafiz al-Asad for the honorable invitation which enabled me to visit the Syrian Arab republic and to hold discussions about our common causes. I thank you, Mr President, for the speech in which you praised the friendship and cooperation existing between our two peoples and my country's achievements. The warm welcome and hospitality [accorded to us] has impressed us deeply since our arrival in your country. In my name, in the name of my wife and in the name of all the members of the delegation, I convey to you my thanks for your warm welcome and hospitality.

Mr President, I take advantage of this opportunity to convey to you the heartfelt greetings, respect and appreciation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP], of the Hungarian Presidential Council, of our government and people to the Syrian Arab people and their leadership. Our people follow with great interest the social, economic and cultural progress attained in the Syrian Arab Republic. We

express our admiration of the achievements made by the Syrian Arab Republic under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the personal leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad in building and defending his country together with his efforts in the field of foreign policy. We know that Syria is still subjected to imperialist pressures and threats. We also know that there are external factors affecting the situation in your country and impeding the achievement of your goals and your progress. We wish the friendly Syrian people further success in building their country and in their international efforts which serve the issue of global progress.

Respected friends, when I talk about my homeland, the Hungarian People's Republic, I can say that the Hungarian people work under the leadership of the MSZMP and through national unity in order to build the socialist society. The situation in my country is good. The democratic socialism grows readily. As for the power of the MSZMP, it stems from the frankness of its policies, from its active relationship with the masses and through its awareness of the existing situation.

The Hungarian people practically support our Party's platform. Despite the current complex international situations and the difficult foreign economic situation, our Party successfully works in the direction of implementing the resolutions of the 13th conference of the MSZMP. We believe that the basic condition for progress lies in quickly developing the Hungarian economy. This can be done through adaptation to the variant foreign policy conditions, promotion of efficiency and improvement of economic policy in a way that includes improving the quality of work. We can count on the Hungarian people to attain our goals because they are determined to do so.

Mr president, what worries us much is that in recent years the dangers threatening the safety and security of mankind did not diminish. The factors of tension still exist in our world. In order to expand their political and economic influence, the imperialist countries are developing weapons and systems for two modern types of weaponry. They, thus, impose on us a race that has dangerous consequences. The desire to accomplish the U.S. strategic defense initiative will yield a new and extremely dangerous change in the arms race. Such a situation will greatly increase the dangers of a nuclear clash that threatens humanity as a whole. This will, as well, cause huge financial setbacks in peaceful construction capabilities and in the [efforts to] solve international problems. The socialist countries' major endeavors, in the foreign policy field, are to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war, to preserve peace and entrench international security. We support the Soviet Union's proposals and endeavors which are designed to curtail armament, to eliminate nuclear and traditional weapons, to prevent arms in space and to end regional crises. Evidence of the Soviet Union's flexible policy and its desire to establish confidence is its renewed and unilateral extension of the moratorium on nuclear tests. The initiatives launched by the Warsaw Pact member countries, which pertain to curtailing the ground forces and the traditional weapons stationed in Europe and that were agreed upon in June this year during the sessions of the Warsaw Pact political committee — will serve global peace and security. We believe that the initiative designed to curtail the [production] of weapons and the other important initiatives constitute acceptable groundwork for useful negotiations that could

reduce world tension and strengthen mutual confidence. This is not only in the interest of the socialist countries but also in the interest of all the world peoples.

Esteemed president, dear friends, the policy of the Hungarian People's Republic is a cohesive aligned policy serving the issue of world peace. Our objective is to make th. outside requirements for building our country more appropriate, because internal development requires re'ations with the international environment which is permeated by cooperation in the interest of all parties.

The creation of the conditions for international peace and security is the common responsibility of all the world peoples and countries. As a member of the socialist bloc, the Hungarian People's Republic contributes effectively to this as much as it can, particularly in Europe. We will also spare no effort in the future to establish the relations of equality among states of various social systems for the sake of dialogue and for the sake of continuing and promoting fruitful mutual cooperation.

As a result of the reactionary forces' policy, regional conflicts escalated in several areas in the world; in the Middle East, in Central America, and in South Africa. What we are concerned about in particular is that the Middle East crisis, which has remained unresolved for tens of years, and Israel's expansionist policy, which is supported by the United States, are seriously threatening the Arab states' independence and sovereignty and the peace of the region's peoples. We believe that the necessary condition for achieving a just, lasting, and comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis lies in the Israeli forces' complete and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories which were occupied in 1967, guaranteeing the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination and to establishing their state, and guaranteeing the peace and security of all the region's states based on the USSR proposals on a settlement of the Middle East crisis, and on the peace plan approved by the Arab states in Fes. We believe that a solution to the crisis can, and even must take place within the framework of an international conference for peace under UN auspices and with the participation off all the parties concerned, including the Palestinian people's legitimate representative, the PLO.

In light of the threats to the Arab states, it is particularly important to settle conflicts and differences which are dividing the Arab world, and to restore the Arab states' joint action.

The Hungarian people highly appreciate the efforts exerted by Syria and the Syrian people, who are making great sacrifices to remove the repercussions of the Israeli aggression, to restore peace and security to Lebanon, and to achieve a just, lasting, and comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis.

Esteemed president, we note that cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Syrian Arab Republic is based on mutual interests and that it is developing successfully. The decisive factor in this cooperation is based on the good cooperation between the MSZMP and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. President al-Asad's visit to Hungary in 1978 was an important event in promoting our relations. Since that time, the two sides

have done a great deal for the sake of implementing the decisions which were made during that visit.

The cordial atmosphere and the sincerity which permeate our talks today are the best proof of our countries' firm intention to promote the ties of friendship between our peoples, to develop bilateral relations, and to expand the fruitful cooperation. Our objectives and efforts, which are identical to a great extent, and the similarity of our stands toward evaluating the major issues of world politics constitute the strong basis for promoting the balanced Syrian-Hungarian relations in the future based on equality and mutual respect. There are many possibilities that we have not yet exploited in this regard. On our part, we are ready to expand and promote our cooperation.

We say that promoting the relations between the MSZMP and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, developing the conditions for deepening the political, economic, technical, technological, and cultural cooperation, and the good exploitation of this cooperation are in our countries' common interests. Therefore, our peoples can look forward with confidence to the future of the Syrian-Hungarian relations.

Esteemed president, Mrs Anisah al-Asad, dear Syrian friends, ladies and gentlemen:

I thank you for your honorable interest. Allow me to repeat my thanks for the warm reception and hospitality accorded us. I propose a toast to President Hafiz al-Asad, to his honorable wife, and to the audience. I greet the Syrian-Hungarian friendship, hoping for the promotion of relations between the MSZMP and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Turkey Reportedly Closes Land Checkpoints

*NC131237 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT
13 Sep 86*

[Text] The danger that the terrorist operation in Istanbul posed to Turkey's security has aroused the concern of the Turkish authorities. According to reports available to the Voice of Lebanon, several questions have been raised regarding the role which Libya and the Abu Nidal group played in the Istanbul operation.

According to this information, Libyan agents and an Abu Nidal group were able to infiltrate into Turkey with the help of Syrian agents and organizations taking part in the operation. Eight Lebanese, four Palestinians, and four Syrians were paid \$2 million for this operation. One of the Lebanese belongs to the Husam al-Din family.

Our information notes that the maps and plans for the attack were prepared in the Al-Marj camp, located in the Al-Biq'a area [of Lebanon], and in another camp 20 km from Damascus. The explosives used in the assault were smuggled across the border in civilian cars bearing white plates with the word 'Army' on them.

In light of these developments, Turkey has closed all land crossings along its border with Syria. Turkish troops have arrested more than 190 Turkish nationals near the Turkish-Syrian border as the result of widescale search operations. Turkish authorities have also carried out extensive searches in Istanbul and circulated names and pictures of suspects to Turkish papers. They have arrested 60 people, including 14 Arabs.

AL-MUSAWWAR Interviews Peres on Peace Talks, Policy

PM151841 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic 12 Sep 86
pp 12-14

[Interview with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by 'Abd al-Tawwab 'Abd al-Hay in "Western Jerusalem;" date not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] ['Abd al-Hay] Israel is still putting barricades in King Husayn's way and asking him to leap over them to join the peace process.

[Peres] This is not true. It is my belief that King Husayn prefers to wait for another opportunity. I also believe that the king's basic problem is how to form the Palestinian side in the wake of the division that has developed between him and Yasir 'Arafat.

['Abd al-Hay] Mr Nimrud Novick, your political adviser, believes that the Mubarak-Peres summit will be a motivating force pushing toward resumption of the negotiations with the Jordanians and the Palestinians. You reaffirmed this assumption when you said that your meeting with President Mubarak "will result in a plan for preparatory talks with Jordan and the Palestinians, ultimately culminating in direct negotiations."

How do you view the "scenario" for all these expectations?

[Peres] On our part, I believe that a tangible accomplishment has been made on the path of peace. Examples of this are the withdrawal from Lebanon, the improvements in the West Bank, the changes made in the settlement policy and in the construction of settlements, the agreement on arbitration on the Tabah problem, and my declaration in Morocco that Israel would not impose its sovereignty on the occupied territories. These are five important points of accomplishment. We — President Mubarak and I — have then to get together and map out an advanced future stage that includes drawing up a plan to establish the foundations of comprehensive peace in the Middle East and to solve the Palestinian problem. In this regard, we will not dig up the past but will look toward the future.

['Abd al-Hay] I am aware of the points of disagreement between Egypt and Israel and I will later discuss them with you carefully and in detail. But, from your viewpoint, what are the most significant points of disagreement between Egypt and Israel that may be included in the agenda of the summit talks with President Mubarak, and how can the relations between the two countries be purged of the impurities attaching to them?

[Peres] I don't believe that the disagreements between Egypt and Israel pertain to the two countries as much as they pertain to other parties. As for the disagreements pertaining to the two countries, they are very few and we must get together and reach an understanding as civilized people. We must create the climate for peace. If we accomplish this, we must then turn to the area's economic problem emanating from the momentous changes in the world economy. In past times, diplomacy was an international issue and the economy a national issue. Now, diplomacy has become a national issue and the economy an international one. We must get together and ponder how to improve our economic circumstances and overcome the economic crisis.

['Abd al-Hay] There is general concern over the likely changes in Israeli policy when the October shift takes place and Yitzhaq Shamir comes in. Do you expect momentous changes in the Israeli policy when Shamir occupies the prime minister's office?

[Peres] The difference between a national unity parliament and a partisan parliament is that a partisan parliament establishes the government policy, whereas under the canopy of a national unity parliament the government takes charge of this task. If disagreement develops within the government, it loses its ability to continue to rule. So, if either of the two parties in the government, the Mi'rakh or the Likud, tries to swerve from the basic lines of the agreed political program, it will not carry the parliament — the Knesset — and new elections will be then held.

For this reason, I believe that Israeli policy will continue unchanged.

['Abd al-Hay] But the Americans are also worried over this point. Will the issue be discussed and assessed in the summit meeting with Mubarak and in your meeting with President Reagan next Monday?

[Peres] I usually talk very frankly with President Reagan and with President Mubarak. There will be no restriction on discussing any issue with either of them. We will discuss any point raised sincerely, amicably, and frankly. My meeting with the two presidents will not be merely ceremonial or an opportunity for photography. For our meetings to be fruitful, we must discuss the future strategy with an open heart.

['Abd al-Hay] In a recent statement, Yitzhaq Shamir said: "If the outcome of the Peres-Mubarak summit is compatible with the Israeli Government's basic lines and is acceptable to all the ministers, I will carry on with the process."

My question is: If a cabinet member objects to or rejects the summit's outcome, will everything then turn to ashes?

[Peres] Not necessarily. I mean that the government is committed to agreed basic lines, and so is the parliament. So far, the government and the parliament have been committed to the basic lines agreed by the two parties and to all the political resolutions and steps adopted.

['Abd al-Hay] In your opinion, will the expected positive moves motivate the U.S. Administration to exert efforts to revive the peace process?

[Peres] Certainly. It is true that there is a segment of U.S. opinion which believes that nothing more can be done for the Middle East problem. I do not share this view. However, the U.S. Administration still clings to the hope of setting things in motion. They believe — and I agree with them — that Egypt is a key country in the peace process. It is the eldest brother of all the Arabs.

['Abd al-Hay] You once said that "Tabah is a small problem that can be settled by arbitration." But in the eyes of every Egyptian it is an immense problem. Every grain of sand in the 14 disputed

areas on the borders is, in our eyes, a great dome of national dignity and of pride in our forefathers' land. This is not just at the government level but also at the level of the Egyptian Joe Public.

Now, I have read a Shimon Tamir article in *The Jerusalem Post*, published on 27 August, in which he says, verbatim: "What is more important from the Israeli viewpoint is the fact that keeping Tabah in Israeli hands will prevent the Egyptians from using it as a model to be compared to, and, thus allow them to demand, by analogy, Israel's withdrawal to the 1967 borders in any future negotiations with Jordan, Syria, or Lebanon."

Do you agree with this political analysis of the Tabah issue?

[Peres] No, not at all. In the Tabah issue we do not mean to slight Egyptian national sentiment or to seize a single inch of land that does not belong to us. The Tabah dispute is governed by the 25 April agreement which calls for settling this dispute by negotiation, accommodation, and arbitration, and here we are taking the dispute to the arbitration committee.

['Abd al-Hay] But last January's *Amoniten*, an Israeli paper, reported the story of the Israeli attempt to blow up Marker 91 in Tabah. The paper said that instructions were given to (Rivlin Aloni), one of agriculture minister Ariel Sharon's aides, and Ron Adler, one of Housing Minister David Levi's aides. But by mistake, the two men blew up another boulder similar to Marker 91 and dumped its remains in the Gulf of 'Aqabah.

What is your comment on this incident, and who gave the two men the go-ahead to commit this crime?

[Peres] It seems that you read the Israeli papers more than I do. I have not read this story and I am not aware of it.

['Abd al-Hay] Not even officially, as prime minister?

[Peres] Not at all.

['Abd al-Hay] So far, there have been problems in surveying the border markers, especially Marker 91. The Egyptian side is committed to tracking the markers as noted in the historical political documents, whereas the Israeli side speaks of "areas where such a marker may exist."

Why don't you put an end to this mockery?

[Peres] I believe that this issue will be settled. It is a dispute over a donum or half a donum of land. We will go to arbitration.

['Abd al-Hay] Why do the Israeli liaison officers impose a total blackout on the process of surveying the disputed markers? Why do they ban journalists, as if they were surveying the scene of a crime?

[Peres] The truth is that I don't know. But I can guess that they are excluding press coverage of the survey because, if they open the doors, more journalists than the land can hold will rush to Tabah.

['Abd al-Hay] I said to the Israeli prime minister: Why do you deny the credibility of the 11 February 1985 agreement between Jordan and the PLO? Why do you deny the Palestinian right to self-determination within the framework of a confederal state with Jordan even though, under that agreement, fears of the establishment of an independent Palestinian state no longer exist?

[Peres] We are not the ones who caused the breakdown of the negotiations between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat. Why did those negotiations fail? It is my belief that King Husayn became convinced of the futility of coordination with the PLO. While the dialogue focused on a federal or confederal state, what 'Arafat actually wanted was an independent Palestinian state.

['Abd al-Hay] Do you agree to the principle of negotiation with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in which the Palestinians are not PLO members but appointed by the PLO?

[Peres] Your question is somewhat circuitous. However, we agree to negotiate with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in which the Palestinians are not PLO members.

['Abd al-Hay] Do you think that the peace process can be tackled without the participation of the Soviet Union, which has strong ties with both Syria and the PLO, or do you think that the Soviet Union can contribute an effective role to the peace process, because it can play a role that foils all efforts?

[Peres] We favor direct negotiations with all the parties concerned with the issue, including Syria. We are all adult and mature. So why should we permit the superpowers to interfere in the issue? Despite this, we have agreed to the "international format" for settling the dispute, not because we see a need for this but because King Husayn has said that it may make things easier. But when I speak of Syria and the Soviet Union and their relationship with the peace process, I must ask: Which of them leads the other? Moreover, if we are to solve our problems in Arabic and Hebrew, what use is it to add Russian?

['Abd al-Hay] Isn't it better to give the international community a chance to take part in settling the conflict?

[Peres] So far, it is a single conflict. It is my belief that, by permitting the international community to intervene in it, it will become two conflicts.

['Abd al-Hay] But your speech to the United Nations on 21 October last signaled encouragement for holding an international conference to tackle the Middle East crisis. What are your conditions for holding such a conference, who is to participate in it, and will it be just a facade or a real conference with a task and a role in settling the conflict?

[Peres] We agree to holding such a conference, as long as it is Egypt's and Jordan's demand, but on conditions. First, we will not permit any outside party to dictate its orders to us, and all the parties to the issue must control their own destiny. Second, the negotiation committees must be divided geographically: A Jordanian-Palestinian-Israeli committee, a Syrian-Israeli committee, and a Lebanese-Israeli committee, with each committee

operating independently. Third, the negotiations must produce agreement, not orders. No party may dictate its orders to the Israeli side, and the converse is also out of the question and unacceptable. Fourth, all the international parties joining the conference must have diplomatic relations with both sides.

[Abd al-Hay] In a recent statement, you said that withdrawal of the peace-keeping forces from southern Lebanon would lead to a state of instability in the area, whereas a sound look at the situation confirms that withdrawal of the Israeli forces from southern Lebanon is the only guarantee of stability, especially if that withdrawal is coupled with a real effort to solve the Palestinian issue which is the crux of the problem.

[Peres] The problem in Lebanon is a Lebanese problem, not an Israeli problem. It is basically a security problem. This applies to Beirut as it applies to southern Lebanon. I stress that if a responsible and dominant security force capable of protecting our settlements in Upper Galilee from Katyusha rockets is established, we will immediately withdraw our forces from the security belt in southern Lebanon.

[Abd al-Hay] But despite the presence of the Israeli army and of Antoine Lahd's forces which support it, Katyusha rockets continue to reach Qiryat Shmona.

[Peres] Yes, they reach it from afar, and from time to time and not daily, as was the case in the past. We have no ambitions in Lebanon and we no longer interfere in its political affairs. I believe that when the civil war there is ended and when a dominant government that protects lives and prevents Katyushas from reaching our towns and villages in the north is established, everything will be ended on our part.

[Abd al-Hay] What lesson has Israel learned from the Lebanon invasion scandal? Do you think that war is a good alternative to politics, and what, in your opinion, are the limits of the task of military action in politics?

[Peres] Military action is, in my opinion, justified only by the motives of self-defense. Military action cannot solve political problems. These are the two lessons learned from the Lebanon war.

[Abd al-Hay] During the July 1983 elections you declared your wish to reach an agreement with the Syrians. But you have not taken a single step in this direction. In your statement to the Knesset on your meeting with King Hassan you said that you are proposing specific solutions to Syria. But you have revealed nothing. What is going on between you and President al-Assad under the cover of secrecy?

[Peres] I will reveal a secret to you. We have proposed two different lines of negotiation to the Syrians. We told them: We are prepared to negotiate with you without prior conditions to reach an agreement on the Golan, and also on Lebanon. There was a time when Damascus expressed its support for the negotiations, and then it backed down.

[Abd al-Hay] When was that?

[Peres] Immediately before they reached the Damascus agreement on the situation in Lebanon. They then backed down in the wake of the Damascus agreement, believing that the agreement dispensed with the need for any negotiation with us.

[Abd al-Hay] Do you think that the Reagan initiative has become history and that the development of Middle East events has superseded that initiative? If so, what is the alternative?

[Peres] Well, I have to make a distinction between Israeli Government policy and Labor Party policy. From the outset, the Labor Party believed that the Reagan initiative should be accepted because it is based on the Camp David accords. It is my belief that the real obstacle to any negotiations is not the obstacle of finding an alternative to the Reagan initiative. The obstacle facing King Husayn now is finding an alternative that permits the Palestinians to express themselves in a way different from 'Arafat's.

Peres also said: "When we build a settlement on Mount (Jerusalem) in the West Bank, we do not add a thousand Jews to Israel's population but arouse the anger of a large number of Arabs, thus creating a security problem that becomes a heavy burden on the state's shoulders."

[Abd al-Hay] Why isn't this balanced understanding of the perils of Israeli settlement reflected in Israeli actions in the occupied territories? Why don't you put a stop to the construction of settlements in the Bank, the Strip, and the Golan?

[Peres] This is actually my viewpoint and my policy, except within the limits of the cause of security. Peres also said: "War in the future will be totally different from past wars for both Arabs and Israelis. The technology is changing, and it is expected that medium- and long-range missiles will be used in any future military confrontation. Such missiles are fitted with electronic equipment that enables them to operate accurately day and night unimpeded by mountains, rivers, or long distances."

[Abd al-Hay] In light of this good understanding of the technological development in war weapons, don't you think that it is now necessary for Israel to change its concept of strategic security and to realize that keeping other peoples' land is not an essential security element? Don't you think that a settlement built in the Golan, for example, will not stop Syrian missiles from hitting Tel Aviv?

[Peres] Well, we have a living example of a war using the latest technology in weaponry and equipment, namely the Iraq-Iran war, which is a very costly war. I believe that the greatest weapon for achieving security is peace.

[Abd al-Hay] The Labor Party youth demand a fundamental change in the party's political program and in its basic positions. They demand that the Palestinian people be given the right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state. They are Israel's future rulers. How does the party reconcile itself to the vision of its youth, and how does it respond to their political demands?

[Peres] They don't go as far as approving the establishment of an independent Palestinian state or ceding Jerusalem. Moreover, they provide no answer to the security issue, which is a national demand acknowledged by President al-Sadat as it is acknowledged by President Mubarak. I always tell the youth: All you want can be achieved through negotiations and through laying the foundations of peace. If they are the future rulers, the present still needs the wisdom of the old.

['Abd al-Hay] Mr Peres, the entire world wonders with amazement: Why does Israel spy on the United States, Israel's national ally and sole supporter, and why does it steal U.S. technological secrets?

[Peres] (With the smile vanishing from his lips) Israel does not spy on the United States. Jonathan Pollard's case was just a mistake and we have apologized for it. Our policy is opposed to spying on the United States or on other countries of the world.

['Abd al-Hay] Why didn't you agree to the formation of a fact-finding committee to investigate the murder of the two Palestinian captives wounded in the bus incident? Why did you order that the investigation be carried out by one person rather than a committee? Is it true that, in a tit-for-tat, you took this step in return for an end to the Likud demand that a committee be formed to investigate the affair of spy Jonathan Pollard?

[Peres] That is not true, sir. We are a democratic state, as you are in Egypt. We have two judiciary systems: The civilian judiciary and the military judiciary. It was my view that the military judiciary should investigate the bus incident. However, the court decided that it was a civilian case which the police were empowered to investigate. This is what is happening now.

Peres Discusses Peace Talks, Economy With Reagan, Shultz

Shultz Support for Conference Sought
TA152025 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT
15 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Our correspondent in Washington reports that at the end of a meeting Mr Peres held with Secretary Shultz today, the prime minister expressed pessimism about the chances to incorporate the Soviet Union in an international conference. Our correspondent Nisim Mish'al reported from Washington about 30 minutes ago:

[Begin recording][Mish'al][Passage omitted on expected content of Peres-Reagan meeting] At 0800 this morning the prime minister arrived at George Shultz' house for breakfast. Let us emphasize that this is the most important meeting during this visit, and that it is held in private, without advisers and assistants. The main dish on the political menu was the international conference. At the beginning Peres asked for Shultz' support for this idea. Shultz was not too enthusiastic. Peres explained: Jordan cannot come to negotiations without such a conference; it needs an international umbrella. Shultz queried: Why should I allow the return of the Soviets to the Middle East political arena? Peres explained: The conditions I am presenting to the

Russians are such as to make it impossible for the Russians to accept them anyway, so that they will not join finally. Asked about the benefit of such a move Peres replied: It is possible that after the Jordanians realize that the Russians were invited but did not come they will brace themselves and decide to join the political process nevertheless. Mr Peres, following your talk with Mr Shultz today, can you say that the Americans will give a hand to moving toward an international conference?

[Peres] Your question is formulated in a way which prevents me from giving a correct answer. Under the conditions I specified — namely, that an international conference does not replace direct negotiations and is not an imposed arrangement, that the Soviet Union renew diplomatic relations with Israel and change its attitude toward the Jews — yes. Without this, the answer will be negative.

[Mish'al] In other words, this is a tactical rather than a practical move.

[Peres] This is certainly a tactical move, both in order to return the ball to the Soviet court and in order to show the Arabs what the real limitations are.

[Mish'al] Shultz hurried to his office then to brief his senior assistants. The emerging opinion is that this is a tactical move only, devoid of any immediate development.

[Shultz — in English] The main point is direct negotiations, not the international umbrella, but as I said, if there is some way to construct something that would help get to direct negotiations we are willing to listen. As far as the Soviets are concerned, if they want a place at any Middle East peace undertaking, then they ought to establish diplomatic relations with all of the parties. Of course I am thinking about Israel. And they ought, as the prime minister said, to treat Jews in the Soviet Union decently; those who wish to leave ought to be allowed to leave. Beyond that, we would expect of anybody who comes to talks about peace to take a constructive attitude toward what's been going on. Unfortunately, we haven't seen that.

[Mish'al] In sum, the Americans and the Israelis agree on the conditions which will make it very difficult for the Russians to join the international conference. Under these circumstances, it is doubtful whether the idea which was supposed to lead to a breakthrough in the political process will materialize. Let us emphasize though, that the two also discussed additional ways to accelerate the political process. [end recording]

Reagan's Aid Sought for Economy
TA160500 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT
15 Sep 86

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has praised the efforts of the Israeli Government to heal the economy and promised that the U.S. Administration will aid it with the economic growth stage as well. President Reagan said this at the end of his talk with Prime Minister Peres in the White House.

Mr Peres told correspondents that his requests of the President in the economic aid sphere have been favorably answered. He disclosed that Washington is going to make a real move to break through Japan's boycott on products from Israel.

President Reagan promised the prime minister that the U.S. Administration will continue to raise the issue of Soviet Jewry in its contacts with the Soviets. Mr Peres also said that over the last 2 years the ground has been prepared for a continuation of the peace process in the region, and that the next move should lead to direct negotiations between Israel and its neighbors, with the aid of the international community.

Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz agreed with Mr Peres that Syria and Libya are centers of terrorism which threaten the free world.

Rabin Comments on U.S. Aid, Peace Talks

TA131058 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0805 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Shim'on Schiffer in Washington; date not given]

[Text][Schiffer] Prime Minister Peres will arrive in Washington tomorrow night and will devote much of his time to discussing the economic issue and aid. Defense Minister Rabin, who this weekend ended a series of talks with U.S. policymakers, told me that he gained the impression that Israelis are not aware of the difficulties met by the administration in passing the aid bill in Congress. For this reason Israel's aim is to preserve what it already has.

[Rabin] The first thing I wanted to ensure is that the extent of military aid given by the United States to Israel is not decreased, to preserve it in real value. I raised this issue in all my meetings, and believe that both the administration and Congress want to ensure that this is the case, despite the cuts made in the U.S. foreign aid budget.

[Schiffer] Regarding the political sphere, it is important to emphasize that the U.S. Administration is reluctant, and is almost being pushed by Israel to deal with the Middle East problems. This issue is not at the top of the administration's agenda. In a briefing given by a senior administration official over the weekend, it was noted that the issue to be raised include Palestinian representation in future negotiations as well as the framework for talks. There is growing talk, both in Cairo and Jerusalem about an international conference as a framework. I asked Rabin: How does the administration regard this idea?

[Rabin] The United States is not eager to bring the Soviet Union back as an important factor in the peace process. We should remember that the peace with Egypt, which is the only peace we have achieved so far, has been reached — even in the preparatory stages such as the disengagement agreements, the interim agreement, Camp David, and the peace agreement — while the Soviet Union was practically neutralized.

[Schiffer] In private talks U.S. officials oppose the idea of an international conference with Soviet participation, and let me quote a senior administration official: You brought this evil upon yourselves. Mr Shultz is not enthusiastic about the idea. The official added: You do not understand that even if the Soviets resume diplomatic relations with you, in the conference you will be in a very bad situation. Mr Rabin believes, however, that if the issue of the framework proves an obstacle to the opening of negotiations between Israel and its neighbors, Israel should agree on the following conditions:

[Rabin] In my opinion, and I emphasized this because I really believe it, the responsibility for making peace falls mainly on the sides to the conflict: the Arab countries and Israel. Nobody can do it for them. However, if accompaniment is necessary, then an international forum — and the Arabs pose this as a condition for direct negotiations between us and them, or between us and an Arab country, and in the case of Jordan including Palestinians acceptable to us, not the PLO — if it has no power to dictate to us, I would not consider to be a serious obstacle.

Shamir Views Possibilities for Peace Conference

TA151301 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Gabi Zohar on 15 September in Tiberias — recorded]

[Text][Zohar] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has again reiterated his opposition to an international conference to promote the peace process under conditions posed by the Soviet Union and other Arab countries. An international peace conference can be considered, but not under the conditions proposed today.

[Shamir] Talks will certainly be held in the United States because we must plan our moves in coordination with our greatest friend, the United States. Only afterward will we consider and decide how to act in order to advance the peace process. I would like to say that what we saw at the Alexandria summit a few days ago was clear-cut proof that the principle of direct negotiations works. We think an international conference might harm direct negotiations.

[Zohar] Mr Vice Prime Minister, when you become prime minister in a short time, will conditions be created for a summit or an international conference if the Soviet Union, or perhaps elements in Jordan or among the Palestinians acceptable to Israel, agree to sit with Israel in the framework of a conference? Will you support such a move, or will you insist that the peace process be advanced only through direct negotiations?

[Shamir] The peace process is not a rigid framework. There could be all sorts of developments in this framework, and one can imagine a conference between Israel and its neighbors: Egypt, Jordan. None of us would object to this; on the contrary. Peace and 'Arafat are diametrically opposed. One cannot talk about peace with 'Arafat. One cannot talk with 'Arafat about peace. Peace will reign in Israel, and the Palestinian problem will be

solved once the Arabs of Israel free themselves of the negative influence of 'Arafat and his organization.

[Zohar] Do you believe that the government will work as a united body, not only on the issue of peace but on other issues? We have heard that the Alignment wants to place Shim'on Peres at the head of an economic cabinet if such a group is established.

[Shamir] I hope that the national unity government continues as it has until now. To date, I have not received any proposals for a change in the government's structure, or for changes in the composition of its committees. I think that we will overcome all existing differences of opinion on various subjects.

Peres-Shevardnadze Meeting Discussed With Soviet Envoy

TA130544 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] The Israeli ambassador to the United States has met the Soviet ambassador and asked to arrange a meeting between Prime Minister Peres and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze when the two are in New York next week. The two ambassadors also discussed the next stage of contacts between the Soviet Union and Israel on consular matters. Our correspondent in Washington Shim'on Schiffer reports that Ambassador Rosenne suggested that, if a meeting between the Israeli prime minister and Soviet foreign minister is not possible, Minister Shevardnadze meet Foreign Minister Shamir when the latter arrives in New York in approximately 2 weeks, heading the Israeli delegation to the UN General Assembly.

In the meeting yesterday, the two ambassadors also discussed the involvement of the Soviet Union in the political process. The Soviet ambassador proposed the establishment of a preparatory committee including low-level officials from the five permanent members of the Security Council, the Arab countries, Israel, and representing the Palestinians. This committee would prepare for an international peace conference on the Middle East.

Ambassador Rosenne was the one who requested the meeting with his Soviet counterpart, and his request was accepted immediately. The two met for about 45 minutes in the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

Improvement Seen in Relations With Egypt

TA151855 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] A senior Israeli Foreign Ministry official has said that the Egyptian officials who opposed the Alexandria summit suffered a tremendous defeat and a loss of prestige. Our reporter Steve Rodan says the senior official voiced confidence in a significant improvement in relations between Israel and Egypt, adding that this could already be seen. Just days after the summit between Prime Minister Peres and Egyptian President Mubarak, Israeli officials say they are already seeing clear signs of an improvement in relations with Egypt. They say Israel has presented Egypt with

about a dozen proposals for joint economic ventures that would normalize ties between the two countries. Steve Rodan reports:

Even those officials who had normally been reserved at the prospects of improved relations with Egypt are now brimming with hope. The officials say that less than a week after the Tabah talks nearly broke up, Egypt seems determined to enter into new economic and political cooperation with Israel. A senior Foreign Ministry official said today that the events over the past week have sharply reduced the influence of those Egyptian senior officials opposed to improved ties with Israel. First came the summit, which was opposed by several key Mubarak aides, most notably 'Usama al-Baz. Then came the formulation of a joint statement, which, again, came over the protests of several key Egyptian officials.

The senior official said that Israel now expects some more improvements to take place in its ties with Egypt. One example is the removal of trade barriers which will make commerce between Israel and Egypt as likely as between Egypt and any other country. Another area is tourism and the official said President Mubarak has promised to remove the red tape and the million security checks involved in an Egyptian citizen visiting Israel.

Regarding future peace negotiations, the senior official said that Egypt is losing patience with the PLO's continued refusal to recognize UNSC Resolutions 242 and 338. He said that during the long hours when both countries were working on a joint communique to end the summit, the word PLO was barely mentioned by Egyptian officials. The senior official said that President Mubarak told Israeli representatives that he is giving the PLO one more chance to recognize the UNSC resolution which contains Israel's right to exist. This before Mubarak turns to other Palestinians to join any peace negotiations.

Ivory Coast Reopens Embassy in Jerusalem

TA151127 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] The Ivory Coast this morning reopened its embassy in Jerusalem which had been closed since relations were broken off in 1973. For the moment it is being run by a charge d'affaires until the ambassador arrives in 2 weeks' time to submit his credentials. Israel and the Ivory Coast resumed ties in January.

Istanbul Terrorist Identified as Abu Nidal Follower

TA121902 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] A terrorist in Abu Nidal's organization who is serving a prison sentence in one of the [Israeli] jails identified from photographs printed in newspapers one of the terrorists killed in Istanbul as a senior member of the organization's Committee for Overseas Operations. This was revealed by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin in a talk with a senior U.S. official in Washington. Our correspondent in Washington, Nisim Mish'al, says that this revelation confirms reports that the terrorist acts in Karachi and Istanbul were carried out by Abu Nidal's organization.

IDF Soldier Stabbed in Hebron; Assailant Killed
TA141114 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] An IDF soldier was stabbed by a young woman this morning near the Makhpelah Cave in Hebron. The soldier managed to shoot at his assailant and killed her. The soldier sustained medium wounds. Our correspondent Arye Gur reports that the security forces have imposed a curfew on the area, and have launched an investigation.

ALGERIA

France's Chirac, Raimond Arrive on Working Visit

Chirac Plans 'Important Talks'

LD131234 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac arrived in Algeria this morning on a working visit to Algeria. He was welcomed at Houari Boumedienne International Airport by alternate member of the FLN Political Bureau and prime minister, Abdelhamid Ibrahimi and a number of members of the Political Bureau and the government and the ambassadors of the two countries.

In a statement to the press, Jacques Chirac stated that he will be holding important talks with the Algerian officials particularly with President Chadli Bendjedid.

After expressing pleasure at his visit to Algeria, he affirmed that the contacts he will be holding are extremely important because of the relations between the two countries.

The French prime minister will be received by President Chadli Bendjedid. The Algerian-French talks will begin in camera following the luncheon which Abdelhamid Ibrahimi will be holding in honor of his french counterpart at noon today. The talks will then be expanded to include the members of the two countries' delegations.

Before leaving Algeria tonight, the French prime minister will attend a dinner banquet to be held by President Bendjedid in his honor. French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond is accompanying Jacques Chirac on this visit.

Brahimi, Chirac Hold Talks

LD132010 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] This evening at Jenan al-Mithaq villa, political talks took place between Brother Abdelhamid Brahimi, alternate member of the Political Bureau and prime minister, and his French counterpart Jacques Chirac. The talks were attended, from the Algerian side by brothers, Abdelaziz Khellaf, the minister of finance; Mohamed Nabi, the minister of social protection; Mostefa Benamar, the minister of commerce; Mohamed Aberkane, deputy minister of foreign affairs in charge of cooperation; and Abdelhamid Mehri, the Algerian ambassador to France. The talks were attended from the French side by the minister of foreign affairs, the advisor to the French prime minister, and the French ambassador to Algeria.

Holds News Conference

LD140206 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Excerpts] French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac is in Algeria on a working visit. [passage omitted] He was received by Presi-

dent Chadli Bendjedid, with whom he had private talks. These were then expanded to include the two delegations, led by the two prime ministers and including, in particular, the Algerian and French foreign ministers.

This evening, before he leaves, he will meet the French community in Algeria.

The French prime minister gave a news conference this afternoon at Jenan al-Mithaq in the presence of representatives of the national and international press. Chirac first talked about the problems which are at the heart of the talks he held with the Algerian leaders.

[Begin Chirac recording] I will quickly deal with the problems so that you know that we have tackled them. There are a whole series of problems connected with human relations, questions about children whose parents are separated, problems connected with the transfer of money from the sale of immovable property, transfers of French assets, transfers of some incomes. There are problems, very human problems, affecting in particular the upkeep of French cemeteries in Algeria and the regrouping of some of them. There are a few special individual cases. All these problems — the president, the prime minister, and of course myself — we hope they will be solved in a climate of confidence and [word indistinct] that this solution shows the determination to deepen our relations by [words indistinct]. Consequently, we have decided to set up an ad hoc commission to which we will give 3 months — the Algerian prime minister considers that this is a sufficiently long period — to settle all these problems ending in a joint agreement. A commission which will be presided over by two highly placed officials from both ministries of foreign affairs will report to the prime ministers on each of these meetings — which will alternate between Algiers and Paris — on their development and what hitches could occur. This would be done in such a way that personal contact between the ministers, between the prime ministers, could result in arbitration and the impetus necessary for overcoming hitches, should the need arise. In any case, I have noticed that — and this was my own feeling — that the (?present) authorities were quite determined in this climate to do as much as possible to resolve these problems. I assured them of course, that this was reciprocal. [end recording]

And then there are also some problems that have been left in abeyance which affect economic and financial matters, and which are particularly connected with oil extraction and major contracts. I was able to stress to both the president and the prime minister the importance that we attach to a number of these contracts, and in particular to the car assembly plants provided for in the Algerian plan and for which our two major firms are supplying; to the contract for supplying Air Algérie with medium-haul aircraft — and in this, of course, we support the Airbus candidature; to the contract dealing with the purchase of cereals [word indistinct] point out to you the importance France gives to being present on the Algerian market where cereals are concerned; and some others.

We also talked about a few problems left in abeyance which, from one side or the other, [words indistinct] difficulties, (?create) what are called disputes that can have direct repercussions on employment in France, particularly problems connected with [words

indistinct], modern depots for Algiers airport or [words indistinct] firms for a railroad, similarly requests from the Algerian side regarding the [words indistinct] factory. We have decided to talk about these difficulties too in the ad hoc commissions that I have just told you about. [end recording]

Asked about the issue of visas for Algerian citizens going to France, Mr Chirac replied:

[Begin Chirac recording] France has had a special agreement with Algeria for a long time guaranteeing freedom of movement. So I would like to say first that we are completely attached to the letter and the spirit of this agreement, and that we consider it justified by history, by common interest, by the demands of the future, (?and on a) human (?level). So there is no question of us calling this agreement into question. So, of course, life develops — technology, transport, habits — all these things are changing, and this leads our experts to improve the ways in which this agreement is put into practice. (?What I mean is) that no unilateral initiative will be taken by France, and that any change in the system will be a change agreed jointly, and application of which will involve the participation of both parties. [end recording]

Lastly, as regards the anxiety caused by the recent adoption of an assortment of laws in France affecting the everyday life of immigrants, Jacques Chirac said:

[Begin Chirac recording] I don't believe that the anxieties of Algerian residents in France can increase, given the new measures. To be honest, I even feel that the opposite is true. In any case, I can tell you that all these new measures were taken after the necessary consultation and dialogue with the authorities of the different countries concerned, particularly countries with which France has quite special ties, if only because of the size of the communities from the Maghreb countries, countries of sub-Saharan Africa. None of these countries raised any difficulty regarding the introduction of these new measures which, in most cases, improve situations which were sometimes giving rise to conflict. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Dinner With President

LD140144 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Excerpt] This evening, the president hosted a dinner in honor of French prime minister Jacques Chirac and the delegation accompanying him. The dinner took place at the Al-Mithaq residence, with members of the Political Bureau, members of the government, and members of the diplomatic corps present. [passage omitted]

Ends Visit, Leaves for Paris

LD132356 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Excerpt] French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac left Algeria this evening for Paris after a working visit to Algiers during which he was received by President Chadli Bendjedid, head of state and

FLN secretary-general. He also held talks with Brother Abdelhamid Brahimi, alternate member of the Political Bureau and prime minister, who saw him off at Houari Boumediene International Airport. [passage omitted]

Czechoslovakia's Husak Arrives on Visit 15 Sep
LD151722 Algiers APS in Arabic
1550 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Algiers, 15 Sep (APS) — Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the CSSR, arrived here today for an official visit at the invitation of Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and party secretary general, who was at the airport to greet him.

Begin Talks With Bendjedid

LD152047 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] President Gustav Husak made a statement in which he expressed his pleasure at being in Algiers and his thanks for the warm welcome he was accorded on his arrival in Algiers. The Czech leader stressed that this visit will constitute a new and important (?step) in the growth of ties and bilateral relations between the two friendly countries. He also emphasized that this visit will deepen ties of friendship and extend them in all spheres of cooperation in a way that would serve the interests of the two people.

After recalling the solidarity and cohesion which emerged during the Algeria great liberation [word indistinct], he stressed that the Czech people were following with great interest and deep sympathy the progress achieved by the Algerian economy, and the scientific and cultural development in Algeria. Algeria's guest expressed his admiration and appreciation of the pioneering and decisive role played by the FLN, led by President Chadli Bendjedid for the sake of Algeria's prosperity, progress, and the building of a just socialist society.

President Gustav Husak stressed the role played by Algeria's foreign policy in defending peace and security in the international arena and cooperation. He noted that ties between the two countries were based on strong foundations and principles and historical traditions. He also noted that bilateral cooperation was based on mutual respect and trust and noninterference in their internal affairs. He expressed his conviction that political talks between the two delegations would be fruitful, important and constructive; they would further strengthen joint relations; extend them; and serve cooperation between the two countries in all spheres.

The first round of Algerian-Czech political talks began this afternoon at Jenan al-Methaq and was led by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN Party, on the Algerian side; and by President Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ and the Republic's president.

The talks were attended on the Algerian side by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs; Brothers Larbi Belkheir, member of the Central Committee and director of the presidential office, and Faysal Boudraa, minister of heavy industries. On the Czech side, the talks were attended by members of the delegation accompanying President Gustav Husak and the two countries' ambassadors [as heard].

It is worth noting that President Gustav Husak is accompanied by an important delegation on his visit to Algeria including: Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee and foreign minister; Bohumil Urban, alternate member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign trade; Jaroslav Macek, member of the Central Committee and head of the secretariat of the general secretary; Frantisek Salda, head of the office of the president; Stanislav Svoboda, deputy foreign minister, and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

Messaadia, Polednik Review Ties

*LD152251 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 15 Sep 86*

[Text] Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the FLN Politburo and official in charge of the Central Committee's permanent secretariat, this evening at the party headquarters received Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee responsible for mass organizations, who is accompanying Gustav Husak on his official visit to Algeria.

Bilateral relations between the two parties was one of the points of focus at this meeting during which they reviewed extending and strengthening these relations. The meeting was attended by Brother Abderrazak Bouhara, member of the permanent secretariat responsible for foreign relations.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhafi Returns From Harare, Africa Tour

Greeted by Jallud, Others

*LD141656 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1615 GMT 14 Sep 86*

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 11 Sep (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution, the leader of victory and defiance, arrived in Tripoli this afternoon after taking part in the proceedings of the eighth Nonaligned Movement summit in Zimbabwe and visiting Uganda, sisterly Sudan and Socialist Ethiopia.

The brother leader of the revolution was received upon arrival with a large popular ceremony. Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, Colonel Mustafa al-Kharrubi and Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi were among those who received him. [passage omitted]

Makes Airport Statement

*LD151527 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 0015 GMT 15 Sep 86*

[Statement by Libyan Leader Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi at Tripoli International Airport upon his arrival from Ethiopia on 14 September — recorded]

[Text] The thing I would like to draw attention to, is the positiveness of the foreign policy of the Jamahiriya and its role in supporting the liberation struggle. From Zimbabwe, which borders South Africa, to Tripoli, I travelled through all these countries' airspaces, whose peoples and governments are friendly with the people of the Jamahiriya and who are in a state of alliance with it. Only recently were we not, however, able to fly through these airspaces, and in reality I intentionally flew through these airspaces to confirm that the great blockade, particularly in Africa, — which they thought they had managed to encircle the Jamahiriya — has collapsed thanks to the Jamahiriya's joint struggle with the people of this continent.

Zimbabwe is an ally of ours. The soldiers and the guards we saw at the nonaligned conference know the presence of the Libyans and have been trained in Libya. Thousands of fighters who are soldiers, policemen, and cadres in the new state, Zimbabwe, had their training in Libya during the period of the struggle. They express gratitude and acknowledge the favor of the people of the Jamahiriya, who trained them and enabled them to liberate their country, which was called North Rhodesia and has become now Zimbabwe. Harare got her name from Arabic. It used to be called Salisbury in the English.

I thank God for I have seen the fruit of the Libyans' work in these far lands. We have won over a people who were colonized and now are independent and have become our ally and are prepared to fight on our side. All of them admit that thousands of fighters were trained in Libya, and that they fought until they gained freedom.

We have crossed the airspaces of Zambia, Mozambique, Burundi, and Tanzania, all of which are friendly air spaces and welcome us. Tanzania presently has a Muslim president; namely Brother Ali Hassan. The Muslims were deprived [in the past]. Tanzania presently has good relations with Libya and its leader. The Muslims express satisfaction over their conditions.

Then I came to Uganda, from which the colonialists and their hirelings believe that they had expelled Libya, and had occupied its place. I was determined to visit Uganda to affirm to the Libyans and to the world that this post has been recovered. Regardless of the sacrifices and the battles won and lost, after a number of years passed, we finally came out the victors in Uganda. We defeated our enemies the racists such as Obote, the fascists such as Obote, the fascists and the agents of colonialism hostile to the revolutionary policy and to the Jamahiriya. Thousands of Ugandan fighters welcomed me in Uganda. They were trained in Libya. They are the fighters who entered Kampala and liberated it from the enemies of the Jamahiriya, enemies of the Ugandan people, at the top of whom is our friend Museveni, who was in Libya. We used to meet with him and struggle together to liberate Uganda, to recover this position; it has been recovered.

Now Uganda is a semi-jamahiriyah, its system is revolutionary-popular; people's congresses and people's committees have been established in every village, and the formation of revolutionary committees has begun. All of this needs time to emerge and be firmly established. A new jamahiriyah, in fact, has started to be formed in East Africa — i.e. Uganda — which at one time was a hostile post to us and in which we fought. They thought they had won the battle; however, in the end it was we who have won the long struggle in Uganda.

All those countries are rich; they are not poor and do not need charity but need joint programs between them and the people of the Great Jamahiriyah so the Libyan Arab people and those countries would benefit. They are countries very rich with all the materials needed by Libya, and which it is importing from countries very far away, sometimes from colonial markets. These materials are abundant and only need to be exploited in Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Burundi, and Zambia.

I went to Sudan because it is one of the places where I purposely stopped to stress to Libyans that this place has been liberated and regained. I was welcomed by brother officials and the people in Sudan with pleasure and great appreciation for the Libyan Arab people, which stood by them; with Al-Ansar, the unionist democrats and other revolutionary forces against Numayri. This means that they are grateful to Libyans and Libya which stood against Numayri, the mortal enemy of this people. Every day he is sworn at [and called] the tail, dictator, fascist who cut off their limbs and who brought to them an innovation called the Islamic shari'ah, of which Islam is innocent [as heard]. In fact I saw many Sudanese in front of mosques, one with severed hands, another with severed legs, not counting those both of whose legs and hands, or only hand or leg. [as heard]

To implement Islamic shari'ah; why? Because he stole. He must have been hungry. The whole of Africa has been suffering from drought and famine in the past few years. How can we cut off his hand when he is hungry? This is no Islam. Regrettably, there is a grudge against the Islamic shari'ah. Regrettably, in the whole of Africa — the model created by Numayri in Sudan — regrettably, by God, they are all disgusted by that which is called the Islamic shari'ah and the rules of the Islamic shari'ah, because Sudan has a voice in the African countries which surround it. I heard of cutting off limbs; they asked, why? The answer was this is the Islamic shari'ah. All these people expressed their indignation, and the first among these people were those of southern Sudan, which took up arms to defend themselves so Numayri would not cut off their hands and feet in the name of the Islamic shari'ah.

The current revolution in the Sudan was caused by Numayri's policy, particularly after he announced that this was the Islamic shari'ah.

This policy, which was formulated by Numayri, does not represent Islam and Islam is innocent of it. [as heard] Our brothers in Sudan expressed their gratitude to their brothers in Libya who stood by them against Numayri, with their radio stations and capabilities. [words indistinct] If we had done that, our people in Sudan would not have [words indistinct]

The Sudanese people now recognize the Libyan Arab people's good turn, because it opened up its radio stations for it, spoke on its behalf, gave shelter to Al-Ansar, the unionists and revolutionary forces; gave them all shelter, and addressed a call to the people and the Army to forge an alliance on 6 April and prevent Numayri from returning. Indeed, the call was obeyed, and even members of the former Transitional Military Council conveyed to me their greetings, thanks, and gratitude to the Libyan Arab people.

Now there is a popular regime — we do not say revolutionary regime — in Sudan that is raising the banner of democracy and declaring that it will change to the people's authority. These parties are not parties in the conventional sense but popular and mass movements. This means that these slogans are not on a revolutionary basis but on popular basis. [as heard] This is precisely their interpretation of these parties, and, consequently, they believe that these parties will disappear with [the advent of] people's authority in the future.

They are naturally concerned about the southern rebellion led by Garang. He was our friend and ally and we trained and armed him — us and Ethiopia — against Numayri and U.S. bases which were to be established in Sudan. By the 6 April Revolution, the Sudanese people overtook the U.S. before transforming it to an American base. [as heard] Now there is no U.S. presence in Sudan and there is no presence of the enemies of the Libyan and Sudanese people; even the presence of Egypt, because of its link to the Israeli enemy, it is hated and is on its last breath.

The Nile Valley parliament, which was created by the tail Numayri and his masters in Cairo, was abolished; companies were abolished and the so-called integration was suspended and later abolished after Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's appointment to the premiership. This means that Egyptian presence is devoid of truth officially and in the street, because it is an ugly face linked to the Zionist enemy. Naturally, hatred of it increased as did swearing against Husni Mubarak everywhere and at all times after his meeting with Peres. They considered this a provocation against the Sudanese people, and an insolent challenge to the Sudanese people because it was (?tarnishing) Egyptian-Sudanese ties. He wants the Sudanese people to be with him and at the same time, hosts the enemy of the Arab nation, Peres, under Israeli shelling, when the Israeli air force was bombing Palestinian camps for the 3 days running of his meeting. The Alexandria meeting took place under the shadow of the Israeli bombing of camps. In fact, it was a big insult to the Arab nation and its sentiments, and an unparalleled submission to the Zionist enemy by rulers of Egypt.

It is obvious that this meeting is futile because there will not be a compromise like the Ifrane meeting in Morocco. The enemy will not name concessions, but asks us to compromise and submit to him in the manner of the meeting between Hassan II and Peres. He did not get anything, but they asked him to continue and compromise. This meeting also took place under blatant threat. then Peres announced that he [Mubarak] must have a meeting with him immediately, otherwise he would not meet him. Peres said that he was going to the United States and would be busy when he returns and would not have time to meet him. This forced Egyptian officials to announce after midnight through

media that there were no problems between Egypt and Israel. Later they announced that the meeting with Peres would take place the day after in Alexandria. They repeated this through their radio stations and under U.S. pressure. The leader stressed in his statement that this constituted an unparalleled Egyptian submission. He explained that this in fact increased the Sudanese people's and official's wrath; they hate this agent and call him sullied. [Words indistinct] this is another position that has also been regained, praise be to God. Otherwise, we would not have been able to fly in Sudanese and Ugandan airspace. These airspaces have now become allies and they have all come to recognize that the Libyan Arab people made a substantial contribution to the liberation of these peoples and to saving them from colonialism, which was trying to swallow them.

Yesterday I was in Ethiopia. It is another ally country and we have a joint defense agreement with it. Last night when I was with them they expressed their gratitude because from Bab al-Mandib, from Yemen and Aden to Ethiopia and Sudan and to Libya, from the Arabian Sea to the Mediterranean, all these have become forces allied with each other.

In fact colonialism was pinning hopes on Sudan in breaking this axis and this bridge, which links Aden with Addis Ababa and Tripoli in a single chain of allied liberated peoples, stressing that foreign powers — the United States and the reaction — were pinning hopes on Sudan to destroy this chain.

I thank God that these posts have been liberated and Tripoli has now been linked to Khartoum to Addis Ababa and to Aden, and this represents a great victory. The brothers in Sudan were disturbed by the escalation of the rebellion in southern Sudan. Therefore it was necessary to find out the real situation in view of the fact that Ethiopia is the base for John Garang and his fighters. I have conveyed the viewpoint of the brothers in Khartoum, who love Sudan and consider Garang a Sudanese citizen, and that there is no justification for carrying arms after the downfall of the lackey Numayri. They used to support Garang when he was fighting the lackey, and among them are brothers in power in Khartoum. They are fully prepared to solve all problems democratically.

An understanding has been reached in this respect with Mengistu and I believe that in the coming days we will see developments in this regard that will emphasize democracy and revolutionary [character] in Sudan and to end this war.

He is trying to restore relations to a better state between Sudan and Ethiopia. Libya has a big role to play in building this bridge so long as Sudan and Uganda have been liberated. We should not allow any friction between Ethiopia, which is in a revolutionary position, and the new liberated Sudan.

We have to throw our weight in this respect. We felt that certain posts were hostile to us and were placed against us and now they have been recovered and have been liberated. We feel great satisfaction because our struggle has at last yielded its fruits. [applause]

JANA Reports Masses' Statement

LD152255 Tripoli JANA in English
1452 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shahr al-Fatih 15, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — the revolutionary forces and the masses in Tripoli have taken to the streets in a massive people's demonstration in support to the hero of defiance and leader of victory after his historic participation in the sessions of the eighth non-aligned countries' summit and the historic tour made by him to Africa including Uganda, sisterly Sudan and socialist Ethiopia.

The demonstrators chanted in happiness going down many streets and squares in Tripoli lifting the portraits of the leader of the revolution and expressing their determination to defy the imperialists and racists — the enemies of mankind and freedom.

The demonstrators have also expressed their happiness on the arrival of the leader of the revolution to Great al-Jamahiriyah after seeing and resting assured on the outposts in which freedom and people's revolution have triumphed.

The Libyans Arab people have supported the people of these outposts against their enemies and the foes of liberation in Sudan and Uganda constituting now one axis connecting Aden with Addis Ababa, Khartoum and Tripoli in one chain of the alliance of the liberated peoples.

In their chants the revolutionary force and the people's masses in Tripoli have stressed that they are always on the standby for permanent defiance to defeat the enemies and adhere to the principles and great objectives of the Great al-Fatih Revolution so as to continue the procession down the road of struggle until martyrdom or victory.

The demonstrators have expressed their eternal coherence with the leader of victory and defiance to build and progress and disseminate the immortal dicta of the third universal theory everywhere until the final victory when all the peoples are liberated from all the tools of oppression, hegemony and dictatorship.

The masses of the march issued the following statement:

The masses of the Basic People's Congresses in the Tripoli municipality, as they take to the streets tonight in huge feasts and people's massive festivals and marches from all quarters, welcome the leader of the march of victory and defiance. They greet the pioneer of the green march and with overwhelming love and pride they embrace the international leader — Colonel Mu'amar al-Qadhafi — who is returning from the historic victorious trip which showed to whoever has eyes and logic — brothers, friends and foes — the greatness of this magnanimous revolutionary leader by taking part in the 8th Non-aligned Summit in Harare where the leader has been a giant in his internationalist revolutionary thought. He was a giant pioneer of contemporary political thought, a teacher that turned upside-down the international political standards and put the Non-Aligned Movement, with his penetrating vision and revolutionary presentation, face to face and decisively upon its responsibility — either a liberation camp or the camp of imperialism.

The masses of the Basic People's Congresses, which were educated under the leader-thinker, and absorbed the revolution, its values and its literatures from his civilised immortal thought and believed in him and secured him, which have called and met in this traditional city in such thundering massive march, in such futuristic victorious historic trip which shook the world and smashed what siege the imperialist imposed and accomplished the greatest political and revolutionary tasks — on Arab, African and humanitarian levels — despite the circumstances of U.S. imperialist challenge, confrontation and provocations.

These people's masses, which believed in Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi as their leader and teacher, which believed in the masses' green thought, as its historic choice, in the course of which their hearts and souls are offered.

They promise their one and only God that they will sacrifice themselves — blood and soul — to the leader all the time, and that they are all "Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi" — the green thought, the green principles and green values. These people's masses, as they felt with their feelings and senses, the greatness of the role and the message of the great historic Al-Fatih revolution — locally, nationally and internationally — and took it upon themselves to confront the challenge with more defiance, which swore by "justice" and its armies and angels which fought on our side on the day we defeated U.S.-NATO aggression declare:

First: We promise revolutionary-thinker-leader-teacher Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi as sincere believers to press ahead with embodying the new people's masses theory everywhere and to step up revolutionary action and to spread the people's revolution under his leadership and according to his line they will built progress, manufacture victories, smash whoever be in their way relentlessly and they challenge, fight and martyr so that the revolution be victorious in all its battles and freedom entrenches and earthly paradise is achieved.

Second: They confirm their unshaking belief that there is no separation between the revolution and its believing masses which consolidate with it, for the people of Great Jamahiriya are all Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi and Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi is the people of Great Jamahiriya. Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi become a bigger giant in his thought, his stances and his principle. They declare their absolute readiness to accept U.S. imperialist challenge with a greater one, one that does not know retreat, to step up without hesitation the confrontation by the revolutionary body and the strategic counter attack that will destroy all the bases of aggression and the forces of evil in defence of the most noble massive revolutionary value and in longing to martyr for liberty's cause.

They confirm their final determination to turn any new hostile attempt into an all out people's war of liberation that reaches the streets of America and its smoke will fly over the globe until imperialism is defeated and people's are victorious. May the eyes of martyrs not sleep.

Forward .. Al-Fatih forever and Mu'ammār leader, thinker and teacher.

The masses of People's Congresses in Tripoli municipality.

Off-Shore Drilling Progressing at Al-Bahriyah *LD151841 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic* 1230 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The Great Jamahiriya has entered the era of producing oil from the off-shore fields [al-huqul al-bahriyah] after the main drilling and production platform has been erected at Al-Buri oil field, situated at Al-Bahriyah locality 25 kilometers northwest of Tripoli. The platform, the structure of which is being erected, is considered to be the second largest drilling and production platform in Europe and the Middle East, and the largest platform in the Mediterranean Sea. The development of this field and preparing it for production will be done in two stages; the first includes the construction of another platform for drilling and production, in addition to the platform currently being built. The second includes the construction of 3 secondary platforms for production; thus by the end of the development of Al-Buri field there will be 5 platforms for production.

Production and exporting operations from it are expected to begin at the end of 1987, this being the date set for the completion of all production units, treatment, housing [iqamah], storing, and shipment. The maximum level of production per day, after the completion of the first stage, will be 150,000 barrel per day. [passage omitted]

AFP: Embassy Communique Denounces Terrorism *AU151115 Paris AFP in English* 1110 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, Sept 15 (AFP) — Libya on Monday [15 Sep] strongly denounced terrorist attacks in a communique published by its mission in Paris, following the new wave of bombings in the French capital.

The communique said Libya "energetically condemns acts of violence, which hurt innocent people, and which are unjustifiable". A policeman was killed and two other people critically injured in restaurant bomb attack on Sunday, the fourth in Paris in two weeks.

The communique called the bombings "evil attempts orchestrated outside France with the goal of hitting France's relations with Libya and with the Arab world in general and implicating Libya in such acts."

It reaffirmed Libya's "strong desire to build friendly relationships between France and Libya" and its "solidarity and sympathy with the victims of violence" and pledged its cooperation with the international community in the fight against terrorism.

SUDAN

SUNA: 2 Dead in 'Bloody' Darfur Demonstrations *JN151815 Khartoum SUNA in English* 1740 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 15 (SUNA) — One student and a citizen were shot dead, 6 police officers and soldiers were wounded, 28

from other ranks were wounded, three residences, a court building and the municipality premises, 12 shops and a number of stores and cars were set to blaze in bloody demonstrations staged last Saturday in Nyala town - Darfur Region - by students to protest the exorbitant prices of essential commodities in the region, news published here today by some newspapers and confirmed by the Cabinet, said.

The three residences set to fire were those of the region's military governor, chancellor of Darfur University and a third one belonging to South Darfur Province authorities, the news said.

In a statement released here today, the Cabinet General Secretariat pinpointed that the demonstrations were started peacefully but turned into riots and bloody confrontation with the region's security forces when the military governor tried to address the demonstrators who stoned him forcing him to seek refuge in his office.

Meanwhile, the governor asked to meet with the demonstrators' leaders and during the meeting a state of discord happened and the riots sparked leading to the said incidents, the statement said.

When the riots expanded, the Armed Forces units stationed there intervened and a curfew was imposed following a decision by the region security committee to contain the situation, the secretariat statement said. The statement also referred to Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's visit yesterday to the town of Nyala where he was briefed by some political organizations on the reasons behind the demonstrations.

Exorbitant sugar prices and the acute shortage of schools' and institutes' equipment were said to be among the most important reasons of the bloody incidents.

The premier has directed the acting military governor of Darfur Region to immediately set up a qualified committee to investigate in the incidents and to prove whether they were incidental or planned.

The committee - which is fully authorized - will also assess damages and casualties resulted from the incidents.

The Cabinet statement described the problems suffered by the region's students and people in general as chronic and continuous attributing them to the existence of corrupted institutions and practices.

Since the approval of the government's statement, the government is working to remove these obstacles, the statement said adding that the government will never permit the use of these circumstances for security instability.

On the other hand Minister of Interior Sayyid al-Husayn revealed today that there were some bodies behind the bloody incidents that occurred in Nyala. In a press statement, the minister accused some parties, but did not identify them of trying to exploit citizens sentiments and circumstances to sow discord and instability in the region.

Council Confirms Reports

BA152304 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1720 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Sep (SUNA) — The Council of Ministers has confirmed the correctness of the report carried by some newspapers today about student demonstrations in the town of Nyala in Darfur region on Saturday, 13 September, protesting against steep rises in the price of supplies in the region, which ended in clashes with the security forces and rioting. [passage omitted]

The general secretariat of the Council of Ministers, in a statement issued today, said that the student demonstrations became violent when the governor of Darfur came out to address the demonstrators, who showered him with rocks. He withdrew and took cover in his office. He then asked to see the leaders of the demonstration, and while he was meeting with them, the demonstrators became uncontrollable and embarked upon acts of violence leading to the incidents mentioned. The council statement said that when the rioting became extensive, the Security Committee decided to contain the situation by bringing in the armed forces and to impose a curfew.

The Council of Ministers statement said that Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi visited Nyala yesterday to investigate the causes of the demonstration and other activities reflected in the difficult living conditions accompanied by the exorbitant rise in the price of sugar and the chronic shortages of equipment and other requirements of schools and other educational institutions. The political organizations have demanded an investigation into the looting and the punishment of looters, as well as an investigation into the shooting, so that justice is seen to be done. They have also criticized the regional administration.

The prime minister assured the political organizations about the legitimacy of their demands, but criticized the organizing of demonstrations to present those demands. He said they should have been submitted to him personally or to the regional governor.

The prime minister expressed his sorrow over the loss of life and property, which he said should also be regretted by those demanding reform. The prime minister directed the governor of Darfur region to form a committee with the mandate to investigate the incidents and how they developed so as to discover whether the action was spontaneous or whether there was a criminal plan behind it. The prime minister charged the committee with assessing fully the loss of life and the number of wounded as well as the loss of property, and asked it to start work immediately and to take the necessary measures to punish all those found to have broken the law and transgressed against the rights of others.

The Council of Ministers described the problems facing the students in particular and the public in general as chronic and continuous. It attributed all this to institutionalized malpractices.

The statement stressed that since the government's policy speech made in the Constituent Assembly, the government has been

working to remove obstacles and negative aspects, and it would not permit anyone to exploit the situation by disturbing security. The statement said that within the framework of protecting society and democracy from their enemies, the door would be closed, with determination and resoluteness, in the face of parasitic elements which had become accustomed to fishing in troubled waters.

Radio SPLA Reports Recent Combat Operations

'Enemy' Camp 'Wiped Out'

EA122123 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Thirty-four enemy soldiers, including a captain called Abdullah and a first lieutenant named Muhammad Nuer, died when SPLA forces attacked and wiped out an enemy camp known as Dathora, 6 miles away from Abyei town. The enemy camp, our correspondent says, had consisted of regular units of Khartoum's army and its militia, known as murahilin.

According to our correspondent in the area, the attack, which occurred on 5 September 1986, was carried out under the command of Captain Samuel Deng by a combined SPLA task force made up of units from Twik Twik, Nile, Fire, Bee and Tazuq Battalions. [passage omitted]

Kongor Station Captured

EA152305 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Excerpt] SPLA forces of Rhino Battalion under command of Captain Clay Riak Makol have finally captured the enemy station in Kongor, a few miles north of Juba Airport on 8 September 1986. The station fell when the enemy force from forces of police, prisons and wildlife forces were overcome by the SPLA and fled after sustaining heavy casualties in men and material. The main building in the station was gutted by fire. One English machinegun No. 57841 with 24 full magazines was captured in good working order. A good amount of ammunition were [as heard] also captured. Valuable secret documents of the enemy, including the list of soldiers in the station, was [as heard] also captured. [passage omitted]

Equatoria Offensive Launched

EA152332 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Reports from Equatoria say SPLA forces of Tingli, Muj-taza, Bee, Fire, Java and Kalashnikov Battalions have launched a general offensive on the enemy garrisons of Kapoeta, Torit and

Juba. Radio SPLA correspondent in Equatoria says that the enemy has suffered heavy casualties in both men and materiel in Kapoeta and Torit Garrisons.

The correspondent says that the two garrisons of Kapoeta and Torit have been isolated and heavy fighting is still going on. According to our correspondent, it will not be long before the two towns are overrun by the SPLA forces.

Meanwhile the spokesman for SPLA High Command has repeated the appeal to the citizens in Kapoeta and Torit to get out of the towns through the corridors provided by the SPLA.

Oil Rig Garrison Destroyed

EA152334 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Excerpts] SPLA units of Hadid [Iron] Battalion commanded by Captain John Mayer Majid attacked and completely destroyed an enemy garrison situated at the oil rig site in the Hejlis oil field about 64 miles north of Bentiu on 12 September 1986. The attack that was launched at 0300 local time lasted until daybreak. Over 20 enemy soldiers have been killed and several others wounded. Several military installations and equipment of the enemy were totally destroyed in the attack. [passage omitted]

According to our correspondent in the area, reliable sources within the enemy garrison say that the enemy commander and all officers of the garrison have agreed and requested for safe passage from the Hejlis oil field immediately.

TUNISIA

Sfar, France's Cheysson Discuss Trade Agreements

LD122152 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] [Prime Minister] Rachid Sfar discussed with Claude Cheysson relations between the EEC and Tunisia, and particularly matters concerning the cooperation agreement signed by the two sides and the new financial agreements signed lately pertaining to the agricultural and trade fields. The EEC commissioner pointed out that cooperation in the agricultural field will allow Tunisia to approach self-sufficiency in food and that the trade aspect of these agreement concerns textiles and the development of Tunisian exports and the implementation of several joint projects, especially small to medium establishments. The meeting was attended by Beji Caid Essebsi, Muhammad Maq-diah, and Loranzo Lanari.

DJIBOUTI

Justice Minister Omar Kamil Warsama Dies 15 Sep
EA152215 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali
 1645 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The Republic of Djibouti is today mourning the death of — may God rest his soul — the minister of justice and Islamic affairs, Omar Kamil Warsama, who died as a result of a heart attack.

A state of national mourning was declared in the country today. Omar Kamil Warsama — may his soul rest in peace — was buried today after the afternoon prayers at the grand Hamudi Mosque. [passage omitted]

ETHIOPIA

Al-Qadhdhafi Continues Africa Tour in Addis Ababa

Arrives, Talks With Mengistu
EA131829 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
 1700 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of Libya's great revolution, arrived in Addis Ababa today for a short working visit. Brother Col al-Qadhdhafi was welcomed at Bole International Airport by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. WPE Central Committee Politburo member and secretary Comrade Fiseha Desta, WPE Central Committee Politburo members and alternate members, and WPE Central Committee members were present. During the occasion Al-Qadhdhafi was presented with bouquets by children and saluted by a waiting guard of honor. Later, Brother Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi and the comrade secretary general inspected the guard of honor.

During a personal discussion at the national palace this afternoon, the comrade secretary general and Brother Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi exchanged ideas on existing relations between the two sisterly countries and current international issues.

Dinner With Mengistu
LD131800 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 1715 GMT 13 86

[Excerpts] At 12.30 p.m. on Saturday, the brother leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution arrived at the airport of the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa. [passage omitted]

The leader of the revolution left the airport of the Ethiopian capital to his residence, accompanied by Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, where they held a closed meeting. On Saturday evening, the Ethiopian chairman held a dinner banquet in the honor of the leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution. The banquet was attended by the members of the Ethiopian Political Bureau and ministers. [passage omitted]

Seen Off by Mengistu

EA141103 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
 1000 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah's great revolution, departed this morning following the conclusion of a short working visit to revolutionary Ethiopia. He was seen off from Bole International Airport by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. During the ceremony Comrade Eiseha Desta, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, WPE Central Committee Politburo members and alternate members, and WPE Central Committee members were present. During his stay in revolutionary Ethiopia Brother Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi and Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam exchanged views on the two countries' existing friendship and relations and on continental and international issues.

Eritrean Rebels Claim 165 Soldiers Killed 13 Sep
EA160826 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses
of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The heroic fighters of the EPLF and people's militia destroyed an enemy camp at Saatit 12 km west of Adi K'eyih [about 40 miles southeast of Asmara]. It took only 90 minutes for our fighters to control this camp, which was encircled by anti-personnel mines. Our fighters also repelled enemy reinforcements sent from Adi K'eyih, supported by helicopters and heavy guns.

During this lightning strike on 13 September - between 0500-0630, our fighters and people's militia killed 165 enemy soldiers, wounded 170, and captured 46. They also captured 126 Kalashnikovs, 3 pistols, 2 radio sets and other useful items. Our [word indistinct] units also recovered over 1,000 antipersonnel mines that were planted around the camp and made them the property of our revolution. [passage omitted]

SEYCHELLES

AFP Reports 'Rumors' of Foiled Coup Plot
AB151625 Paris AFP in French
 1458 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Saint-Denis de la Reunion, 15 Sep (AFP) — A coup plot has been foiled in the Seychelles, according to rumors circulating in Victoria and received by telephone in Reunion following the announcement on Thursday of the resignation of Defense and Youth Minister Olgivry Berliouis, who is currently out of the country. [passage omitted]

Mr Berliouis was allegedly placed under house arrest before leaving the country yesterday. He was one of President Rene's oldest companions. Mr Berliouis helped President Rene to come to power on 5 June 1977 by toppling former President Manchan. No major military activity was reported today in the Seychelles.

SOMALIA

Radio Halkan Reports Western Somali Battle Claims
EA121127 (Clandestine) Radio Halkan in Somali
to Somalia 1700 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Western Somali National Movement (SNM) fighters kidnapped two soldiers of the 2d (Send) Brigade of the Mogadishu regime. Corpamen Adm Mahmud and Ali Hired, members of the regime's army of Arsayle and Garabla, were kidnapped by SNM fighters on 19 August. On their way back, the SNM fighters mined their route, and a Bayla vehicle of Japanese make belonging to a civilian was blown up. The vehicle was carrying soldiers of the 7th division of Birjeh. Many soldiers died, including the commander, Lieutenant Abdi Abdullahi, of the 7th Division of Birjeh. About 10 soldiers were also injured.

SNM fighters killed 20 soldiers of the regime near Ainabo in Sool region on 28 August. SNM fighters hijacked an N3 truck laden with uniforms belonging to the regime's army along the Ainabo-Unug road. The truck ran out of fuel on the way and fighting broke out between units of SNM Soldiers and troop reinforcements following the SNM fighters. The SNM fighters burned the truck and killed 20 enemy soldiers and injured others. They also captured two enemy soldiers. [passage omitted]

Last month, units of the SNM launched a surprise attack on the enemy soldiers of the regime stationed at Balidhig village, Burao district, and killed seven soldiers. The SNM fighters attacked the 47th Battalion of 3d Brigade stationed at Balidhig. SNM fighters killed seven soldiers and injured five others. During the attack, one SNM fighter was seriously injured.

Units of SNM fighters launched a surprise attack against forces of the regime stationed in Nasiya, Burao District. The 32d Battalion of 3d Brigade of the Mogadishu regime stationed near Nasiya village was attacked by SNM fighters on 5 September. They killed two soldiers and injured three others. The SNM fighters also burned an armored car made by Fiat. The SNM suffered no casualties during this operation.

UGANDA

Museveni Announces Plan To Garrison Sudanese Border
EA160827 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has announced a new plan to clear the north of rebel soldiers and ensure they do not come back by garrisoning the border with the Sudan.

In an interview with the managing director of the government newspaper, the *New Vision*, Mr James Tumusiime, the president said that the NRM, which has been on the defensive and concentrating on protecting the main towns and roads, is now preparing to sweep the countryside to unearth lawless elements. He said the NRA, is going to identify everybody hiding in homes and chase those hiding in forests.

He disclosed that as many as 5,000 rebels had entered Uganda from the Sudan in a three-pronged attack since the first assault on Gulu on 20th August.

He said most of them had been killed, repulsed, or disorganized. President Museveni reiterated that the NRA will defeat these lawless elements decisively and ensure that they do not come back by garrisoning the border with the Sudan.

He said there is no doubt that only a few days ago, 14 lorries brought supplies to them from Pajok inside the Sudan. The president added that the rebels are backed by the Sudan and other foreign interests, otherwise they would never have the courage to come and cause trouble in Uganda.

He disclosed that he had shown the evidence to the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, when he was in Uganda recently and he had said he was going to talk to the Sudanese Government about the matter.

A Sudanese delegation is still due to visit Uganda to discuss ways of controlling the border.

The president said one group had attacked from the Sudan through Nimule. Another was trying to cross from Nabukora in the area of Atirok. The third group, led by the former commander of Obote's special unit in the Luwero triangle, Lieutenant Colonel Ogole, had crossed into the western fringes of Kidepo National Park in Karamoja. They had all been disorganized by the NRA.

President Museveni stressed that the problem is not numbers but politics that matters. He said there had been some NRA casualties in ambushes but these had been dropped substantially since NRA forces had been ordered to stop using motor vehicles and travel on foot.

He disclosed that 20 NRA soldiers had been massacred in their sleep after being lured into a drinking spree by rebel agents. But he said the rebel casualties had been much heavier than the NRA's.

In a recent operation at Anak, 18 rebels were killed and at Pitia last month, over 80 died. The rebel leaders include the former minister of foreign affairs, Colonel Juma Oris Oris, who is working on behalf of Amin and former UNLA [Ugandan National Liberation Army] commanders Ojuku, Colonel Kilama, Lieutenant Colonel Eric Oduor and Lt Col Ogole on behalf of Obote.

Minister Denies Rebels Pose Threat to Regime
EA151901 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] The minister of state for internal affairs, Dr [Kiiza] Besigye, has said rebels in northern Uganda are not a threat to the National Resistance Army [NRA] nor capable of controlling any part of Uganda.

In an interview with a Kampala newspaper, *The Telecast*, the minister dismissed speculations that disturbances in the north will produce another Luwero triangle. He told *The Telecast* that this is not possible because the National Resistance Movement (NRM) has good relations with the people, adding that the people of Uganda are one and are united by their common problems to which they must find solutions together. He accused former presidents Obote, Amin and Tito Okello of being bent to introduce artificial differences in the Ugandan society.

Dr Besigye said the disturbances in the northern part of the country are merely causing momentary diversion to the NRM, but will not (?deter) it from its clear strategy to build Uganda into a united, stable, prosperous nation. He said: In its efforts to achieve this the NRM is prepared for the worst, while at the same time hoping for the best.

He disclosed that the NRM government has enough troops to deploy all over the country. He said initially that the rebels took advantage of the fact that NRA troops were merely being deployed defensively to maintain internal security. Now that the government has started to deploy them offensively, he declared, the rebels have no chance.

He said the disturbances in the north are being orchestrated by a political force without any cause and whose principles are based on wrong premises. He disclosed that this force is led by past unpopular leaders Obote, Amin and Tito Okello, who have decided to form what he called a trade union in their quest to regain power. He said the NRM is also aware of other personalities outside Uganda who are in league with the three men.

Nairobi STANDARD: Rebels Kill 40 NRA Soldiers
EAI60841 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English
 16 Sep 86 p 1

[Article by *Standard* correspondent: "40 NRA Soldiers Killed in Ambush"]

[Excerpt] Kampala Monday — More than 40 National Resistance Army (NRA) soldiers were killed over the weekend when Ugandan rebels attacked three army trucks transporting government troops to northern Uganda where rebels have since the middle of August staged attacks on military and civil targets.

An official of the Ministry of Rehabilitation, whose trucks were commandeered to transport the troops, said the three trucks were hit by anti-tank grenades mounted on sub-machine guns. "One truck full of troops was completely destroyed. We fear they all died", said the official, who declined to be named. He said the attack took place at Pipia near Kitgum [northern Uganda], where the rebels were last month reportedly repulsed by government troops when they had mounted attacks on Gulu, Kitgum, Pipia and Nabukora.

Other reports reaching Kampala said five businesswomen travelling from Kampala to Arua in West Nile region were killed over the weekend when their van was ambushed by the rebels. The women were attacked between the Karuma Falls Bridge and Pakwach town.

The government has said the attacks were being engineered by former presidents Dr Milton Obote, Idi Amin and Tito Okello who have formed an alliance. [passage omitted]

Tripoli: Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Kampala Muslims
LD120007 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
 2020 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Address by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Ugandans at the Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs in Kampala during his recent visit to Uganda; no date given — announcer-read report followed by film of Al-Qadhdhafi speaking in Arabic with translation into an unidentified Ugandan vernacular; recorded]

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution addressed the congregation [at the Kampala Islamic Council]. He analyzed and reviewed the crises that are sweeping Africa and the Muslim world and explained that Islam has been exposed and continues to be exposed to a programmed crusader campaign aimed at destroying it, because it is a progressive, socialist, mass religion which has come to save mankind from its enslavement and which conflicts with the plans of imperialism to exercise its control and domination. The brother leader has urged the Muslim masses of Uganda to emphasize their affiliation to Islam by struggling to save Africa from paganism and the dens of Western imperialism in all their forms.

In his address the brother leader said that the Great Jama'iriyah, which leads the camp of liberation and champions the causes of freedom and liberation, will support you with all the resources of its people in this sacred and legitimate struggle.

[Begin Al-Qadhdhafi recording] A Muslim should not put his hands in the hands of the United States or in the hands of Israel. That is prohibited [haram]. Their hands are soiled with the blood of the innocent. The Muslim must not deal with the American or with the Israeli. That is prohibited. It is prohibited for Muslims to eat their food or wear their clothes. It is prohibited for Muslims to drink their drink. U.S. goods must be boycotted, and U.S. embassies must be closed down and expelled from Africa. There must be no dealings with the Americans in Africa. They must be expelled from the streets. They must be expelled from their homes in Africa, and their embassies must be closed down and forced to return to America, because America is the arch-Satan. Satan must be fought.

The United States wants to dominate the Arabs, and wants the Jews to control Africa and the Middle East. America and the Jews are shedding Muslim blood, and believe that killing Muslims [words indistinct]. Their aim is to destroy the Muslim nation. They want to get rid of Islam everywhere. They distort the Koran. The Israelis have published distorted Korans. [words indistinct] before they distort the Koran. These things [words indistinct]

The Muslims will achieve victory, God willing, because justice is on their side and because they are tolerant and do not harbor any rancor. We harbor rancor only against the devil, and the devil today is the United States and Israel. They must not live on Muslim land. They must be destroyed, because they want to

destroy us. You must study these words and teach them to your children, and say it to Muslims [words indistinct]. God is great and victory will come to the Muslims. [end recording]

Gentlemen, the worshippers and the masses which assembled in the streets surrounding the mosque joined with the brother leader on his departure from the mosque in a magnificent demonstration that expressed the sentiments of pride and appreciation harbored by Muslims toward the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution.

Defense Minister Leads Delegation to North Korea

For North Korean media coverage of the visit to that nation by Minister of State for Defense Bata Ronald and an accompanying delegation, including meetings with North Korean Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u and President Kim Il-sung, see the North Korea section of the 10 and 12 September Asia & Pacific Daily Reports.

CAR

Planning Minister Notes Signs of Economic Growth
ABI 50650 Paris AFP in French 1805 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Bangui, 14 Sep (AFP) — The principal economic indicators show that the CAR economy is "in a period of growth," Guy Darian, CAR minister of planning, statistics, and international cooperation, told AFP today in Bangui.

Mr Darian, who will attend the World Bank annual assembly in Washington next week, said that this economic recovery benefited from a "favorable context," adding: "The balance of payments has recorded a surplus of 3.2 billion CFA francs (Fr64 million) in 1985 and the national budget deficit, which totalled 10.6 billion CFA francs (Fr212 million) in 1981 has been brought down to 3 billion CFA francs (Fr60 million) in 1985."

Thanks to this favorable trend, the International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank, granted a \$30-million loan to the CAR on 11 September 1986, the minister stated.

Mr Darian specified that the loan came in the wake of the adoption last July of a "structural adjustment program" defining the guidelines of the CAR economic policy which will be implemented over the next 16 months.

Under the program, the role of the state will be redefined toward the "gradual liberalization of the CAR economy." Mr Darian further said: "The role of the state will be restricted to public utilities, social services, and basic infrastructures. We will give up to the private sector the production of goods and services."

The program also provides for the private sector to play a leading role in the fields of agriculture, forestry, mining, and small- and medium-scale enterprises. It is based on the reform and reorganization of the civil service. The wage bill in this sector should not exceed 50 percent of the budgetary receipts by 1990, Mr Darian noted.

Lastly, the minister stated that since last July, the CAR has been placed on list "A" of the World Bank which includes the countries that have demonstrated sound economic management.

"This grading is the recognition abroad of the efforts made over the past 5 years by the CAR people and government," Mr Darian said in conclusion.

GABON

Bongo Addresses Central Committee Session
ABI 21751 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
 1230 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The third ordinary session of the Central Committee of the Gabonese Democratic Party, PDG, opened this morning in Libreville under the chairmanship of the head of state, El Hadj Omar Bongo. This session began just a few days before the third

ordinary PDG congress, which makes the major decisions concerning the political, economic, social, and cultural policies of the country.

The deliberations of the PDG Central Committee began this morning at the Libreville International Conference Hall with the theme of national unity and active solidarity. The solemn opening session was marked by only one address — that of Omar Bongo, the PDG founding secretary general, and president and head of state of the Republic of Gabon.

Mr Bongo said the present Central Committee session represents a continuation of the deliberations of the previous session held from 24-28 April 1986 in preparation for the holding of the third PDG ordinary session scheduled for 17-19 September 1986. Therefore, President Omar Bongo said that the present Central Committee session falls within the logical framework of the continuation of the previous meeting. Concerning the session itself, President Omar Bongo enumerated Gabon's development policy, the security of persons and property, Gabon's new foreign policy, and the revision of the party's statutes, specifically the need for the party to arm itself sufficiently in order to play its role fully and efficiently.

The second aspect of President Bongo's speech concerned the progress made in the democratization of Gabonese political life, as well as in the field of economic, social, and cultural development. On this point, President Bongo urged his fellow countrymen not to rest on their oars because of this tangible and material achievement but rather to continue with their efforts to consolidate their achievements to make a new start and to build a new Gabon.

The third and last aspect of President Omar Bongo's address concerned the economic crisis currently hitting all countries. Concerning this topic the PDG founding secretary general once again recalled the importance of the sacrifice they must make in order to fight against the crisis. He then appealed for a sense of patriotism and a general mobilization of all Gabonese nationals. On this occasion, President Bongo, in frank and direct language, announced reduction in benefits necessitated by the higher interests of the nation.

Faced with this situation, President Omar Bongo requested the Central Committee to particularly deliberate on the future of Gabon, adding that it would force the Gabonese to make immense sacrifices [passage omitted]

Bongo To 'Rejuvenate' Committee
ABI 51609 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
 1230 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The deliberations of the Central Committee of the ruling Gabonese Democratic Party ended in Libreville last night. The Central Committee members, who had been meeting at the Libreville International Conference Center for 3 days, made preparations for the third PDG ordinary session due to open on 17 September in the Gabonese capital.

The just ended meeting was essentially marked by President Bongo's decision to rejuvenate the Central Committee. Now over to you for further details, Joseph Ouembe:

[Ouembe] During the closing session, the outgoing members of the Central Committee read a message of gratitude motion to President Bongo and reports that will be submitted to the third PDG ordinary congress due to open on 17 September in Libreville. Lastly, the final communique was read. Following this, President Bongo addressed the closing session. From this address, one can see a very important point: The Gabonese head of state asked the outgoing members of the Central Committee not to prevent younger militants from seeking election to the committee.

[Begin Bongo recording] I would like to tell everybody here that there is no question of preventing anyone — especially our younger militants — from seeking election into the Central Committee. This means that the presentation of fixed lists of candidates is ruled out. As a result, each candidate will run for election on an individual basis. Perhaps, some will put forward lists of names. But those charged with electing the members of the Central Committee will be free to choose the comrades whom they deem can pursue their interests, and the interests of the party.

I know lists are already being circulated, along with notices emanating from the office of the great comrade [Bongo] as well as from the offices of the comrade permanent delegate general and the comrade prime minister asking that such and such persons be chosen as members of the Central Committee. We cannot pursue a policy that is not endorsed and desired by the grass-roots militants.

There are also those who want to be elected into the Political Bureau. But I would like to tell you now that everything must be

done in absolute order. In fact, this is not the first time we are electing members of the Central Committee or choosing members of the Political Bureau. I therefore hope that we will all be happy to meet here again in 3 days to complete and approve the decisions of the sessions of the Central Committee and the ordinary session of our party. [end recording] [passage omitted]

ZAIRE

Zambian Envoy Urges Direct Exchange of Information
AB111740 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1710 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 11 Sep (AZAP) — The Zambian ambassador to Zaire, W.K. Mayondi, told AZAP on Wednesday that he wishes to see the establishment of a direct exchange of information between news agencies of his country and those of Zaire, particularly between ZANA and AZAP, in order to avoid any distortion of events taking place in the two countries.

He regretted the fact that the peoples of Zambia and Zaire, who are so close to each other, are informed of events in their respective nations through foreign sources. There is therefore the need to strengthen cultural cooperation between Zambia and Zaire, particularly in the areas of information, within the framework of the joint commission set up by the two countries.

Mr Mayondi had earlier praised the dynamic consultations between Zambia and Zaire, which is reflected in the establishment, in addition to the joint commission, of two regional and technical commissions, which meet alternately in Lubumbashi (Zaire) and Kitwe (Zambia) to find solutions notably to border problems between them.

BENIN

SWAPO's Sam Nujoma Arrives for Visit
AB152114 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
 1930 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Excerpt] A distinguished guest is on a visit to our country. SWAPO President Sam Nujoma arrived in Cotonou early this evening for a 48-hour visit. President Mathieu Kerekou, head of state, our great comrade in arms, was at the airport to welcome the tireless fighter who for 20 years has been leading the struggle by the Namibian people to gain their independence. Also present were party and state officials as well as crowds of militants who came to express their support for and solidarity with the just cause of Namibia.

In an interview with the press at the VIP lounge, the SWAPO president first of all expressed his gratitude to the Beninese people, their vanguard party, the People's Revolution Party of Benin [PRPB] and to President Mathieu Kerekou. Listen to Sam Nujoma talking to our colleague of the television [name indistinct].

[Begin recording] [Nujoma in English fading into French translation] I have come to Benin to salute comrade President Mathieu Kerekou, the government, and our brothers and sisters of the People's Republic of Benin. I am also here to express my sincere gratitude to the PRPB and to its government for the moral, material, and financial assistance that they give us, and the support given by your country at international forums. As you know, Benin attaches great importance to the cause of Namibia. [passage omitted] [end recording]

GUINEA

Conte Meets Malian Envoy, Italian Official 12 Sep
AB131230 Conakry Domestic Service in French
 1945 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Within the framework of his policy of periodic consultations between Guinea and Mali to take stock of the cooperation existing between the two countries, the head of state, President Lansana Conte, today at 1015, received Mali's ambassador to Guinea, Brother Ousmane Toure. During the audience, they discussed a number of problems relating to strengthening the bonds of friendship and fraternity existing between the Guinean and Malian peoples, and to the fostering of the relations of cooperation between the governments of our two countries. [passage omitted]

At 1230, President Lansana Conte finally received an Italian delegation led by Francesco Forte, the Italian secretary of state for foreign affairs, and including (Mario Cabrita), Italy's ambassador to Conakry, and Claudio [name indistinct], the executive director of the Italian aid fund. During the audience, Francesco Forte commended President Lansana Conte's government for the bold decisions it made to revamp the Guinean economy and stressed the Italian Government's desire to diversify its relations of cooperation with Guinea. He further expressed satisfaction

with the various contacts he had with members of the government and underscored that all the conditions have now been fulfilled to strengthen the cooperation existing between the two countries. Very shortly, Italian businessmen will come to Guinea and their Guinean counterparts will visit Italy.

Welcoming the Italian secretary of state for foreign affairs, the head of state stated that the negotiations that took place between our two governments created a serene climate, which helped strengthen our cooperation and bonds of friendship.

Earlier, the Italian secretary of state was received by Kerfalla Camara, minister and CMRN permanent secretary, after meeting with Edouard Benjamin, the Guinean minister of plan and international cooperation. [passage omitted] Mr Benjamin and Forte discussed the next meeting of a consultative group, of which Italy is a (?member). This meeting, which is scheduled for 10 December 1986 in Paris, is aimed at pooling the funds necessary for the implementation of the projects initiated under the 1987-1990 3-year investment program.

At 1115, Edouard Benjamin and Francesco Forte signed a draft agreement concerning the projects to be financed by Italy in Guinea, and the cost of which is estimated at \$10.5 million. These projects include the rehabilitation of the system of distribution of petroleum products, the purchase of trucks to distribute the products, the supply of spare parts, and the construction of servicing shops. [passage omitted]

IVORY COAST

France's Measures Against Terrorism Approved
AB151418 Paris AFP in French 1322 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Abidjan, 15 September (AFP) — Ivory Coast is showing complete understanding in the face of the new security measures adopted by France to combat terrorism by introducing for a period of 6 months a compulsory visa requirement for all aliens with the exception of citizens of the EEC countries and Switzerland.

In the absence of an official reaction, it is stated in authorized Ivorian circles that in these painful circumstances, Ivory Coast sympathizes with France, which is a victim of terrorism. "An exceptional situation requires exceptional measures and often good people must pay for bad ones," a high-level Ivorian Government official told AFP. "Thus, people in Abidjan do not disapprove of these measures although they are an impediment, especially for Ivorian businessmen who often have the habit of 'jumping' into a plane for Paris at the very last moment."

The UTA airline company in Abidjan, which has been informed that for 15 days visas would be granted on arrival in France by the airport and border police, continues to issue travel tickets and its Monday morning flight for Paris left normally with passengers who were worried about what awaited them on arrival.

The French General Consulate in Abidjan has been receiving numerous telephone calls and a line of people is forming at its entrance, while it has yet to receive any instructions.

NIGER

Cabinet Meets; Adopts New Budget

AB131517 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Communique issued by the government following cabinet meetings in Niamey from 9-12 September 1986 — read by the secretary general of the government]

[Text] The cabinet met on 9, 10, 11, and 12 September 1986 at the usual conference hall under the chairmanship of His Excellency General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council, head of state, and chairman of the ministerial council.

During the deliberations, the council examined and adopted the 1986/87 budget. The general state budget, composed of incomes and expenditure, totals 105,573,435,000 CFA francs, an increase of 20.06 percent over the previous budget.

This remarkable increase is due, essentially, to the increase in the debt service of the state and parastatals on one hand, and to a willingness to increase the capacity of various services, on the other. The necessary resources were found without putting further financial strains on the economy. In fact, the strain on the economy caused by some essential commodities will be greatly relieved.

The capital budget, which is essentially devoted to priority areas, compared with the general budget, has increased by 13.72 percent and is set at 92.5 billion CFA francs. The increase in the amount of this budget is in conformity with the objectives of the government to reduce financial allocations of [words indistinct] which in the end might constitute an additional charge on the debt service. Similarly, the additional operating budget for public works, [words indistinct] stems from concern to resume economic activities which now account for 1,853,000,000 CFA francs, an increase of 41.83 percent. Allocations for the maintenance of the state's road network alone have increased by 20 percent. Finally, the special treasury accounts, which were integrated in last year's financial law, will decrease from 3,104,000,000 in 1986 to 2,895,980,000 CFA francs in 1987. The present financial law marks a new stage in the financial adjustment process decided on by the government in 1983 in order to withstand the effects of the difficult international economic crisis. Thus, after having analyzed at length the national and international economic sit

uation, the government devoted itself to pursuing these economic recovery activities [words indistinct] within the framework of the annual program [words indistinct] with the support of the international community, laying special emphasis on the prospects of employment and the conditions for giving a new impetus to Africa's economic activities and enhancing national development. As usual, the ministers of finance and planning will each give a detailed report on the overall orientations of the general and capital budgets concerning their various ministries. Issued in Niamey on 12 September 1986. Thank you.

TOGO

Eyadema Meets France's Foccart, SWAPO's Nujoma

AB151025 Lome Domestic Service in French
0220 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Mr Jacques Foccart, adviser to the French prime minister on African and Malagasy affairs, who arrived in Lome yesterday for a mission with the Togolese head of state, left Togo late this afternoon. The French official was seen off by Mr Gbengnon Ameboh, minister delegate to the Presidency in charge of information; Mr Atsou Koffi Amega, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; and Mr Koffi Djondo, minister of state corporations, all members of the RPT Central Committee. The French ambassador in Togo, Mr Georges-Marie Chenu, and his close collaborators were also among the personalities who saw off Mr Foccart at the Lome-Tokoin International Airport. At the time of his departure from Lome this afternoon, Mr Foccart said he was very satisfied with the discussions he had with the head of state. He has just sent a message of thanks to President Gnassingbe Eyadema. [passage omitted]

Before the departure from Lome this afternoon of the French prime minister's adviser, he was received in audience at Lome [Ward] II by the president of the Republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. The French guest, accompanied by the French ambassador in Togo, was invited after the audience by President Eyadema to a luncheon offered also in honor of SWAPO President Sam Nujoma, to whom the head of state had accorded the first audience of the morning. Several cabinet members attended the luncheon.

SWAPO President Sam Nujoma was accompanied by the organization's representative in Togo, Mr Herman Itheto. [passage omitted]

ANGOLA

RSA Newspaper Reports UNITA on Defensive
MB151152 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English
 14 Sep 86 p 12

[By John D'Oliveira]

[Text] The fortunes of war in Angola have shifted significantly — and now it is Dr Jonas Savimbi's rebels who are on the defensive and who are being hard pressed by their enemies.

A month ago UNITA held the initiative, fighting off a determined attack by the Angolan armed forces (FAPLA) on Munhango, the town in which Dr Savimbi was born 51 years ago and a key element in UNITA's supply route to its guerrillas in north and central Angola.

In addition, UNITA had made a surprise attack on the FAPLA stronghold of Cuito Cuanavale, over-running the town and the adjacent airfield and doing considerable damage to the centre from which FAPLA was expected to launch a major attack on Mavinga, the gateway to UNITA's bush capital of Jamba.

However, in the last few weeks the situation has changed.

UNITA is no longer in control of Munhango.

Western diplomatic and intelligence observers say the situation round the town on the Benguela railway line is fluid, with neither side in definite control. Fighting is fierce between UNITA and the 4000 to 5000 FAPLA troops in the area.

Meanwhile FAPLA units, involving about 5000 men supported by tanks, armoured vehicles and bridging equipment, have concentrated round Lucusse, despite being harried by UNITA guerrillas.

It is understood that some elements of the Lucusse force, including engineering units, have moved to the swollen Lungue-Bungo River where they will make an attempt to use the remains of a bridge, destroyed earlier by UNITA, to make a crossing for the Lucusse force.

FAPLA would then be in a position to strike at the UNITA strongholds of Canganba and Gaga Coutinho.

For the last two weeks, FAPLA aircraft have bombed UNITA positions and logistic centers south of the Lungue-Bungu River, including both Canganba and Gaga Coutinho.

This is seen as the prelude to an attack on both centres.

Meanwhile, at Cuito Cuanavale, scene of the bitter fighting between UNITA and FAPLA last month, the government troops are now firmly in control, although they are still being harassed by UNITA guerrillas.

In the last few days a logistic column is believed to have reached Cuito Cuanavale, with heavy and light equipment, food, ammu-

nition and medicines to replace the material destroyed in the UNITA attack.

At present it is believed that there are no more than two FAPLA "brigades" (of about 1000 men each) in Cuito Cuanavale, not enough for an offensive on Mavinga.

However, the situation could change dramatically within two or three days if additional troops are brought in from FAPLA's main military base in the area.

Then FAPLA would be in a position to launch the third prong of its attack, aimed at Mavinga, where a major FAPLA offensive was stopped by UNITA in a bloody battle last year.

FAPLA's moves over the past few weeks fit in with what is understood to be the Angolan Government's present strategy — to hold off a "final" attack on UNITA until the rebels have been weakened by continuous attack; until their logistic route to the north has been cut, and until Jamba has been isolated.

UNITA Claims 148 Troops Killed in Mexico Fighting
MB160538 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
 0500 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] The UNITA movement in Angola says its forces killed 148 Angolan and Cuban troops and captured 10 in heavy fighting against advancing government forces in the eastern Province of Mexico last week.

In a statement issued in Lisbon, UNITA said the MPLA government had been massing forces estimated at several brigades at (Lucos) in Mexico over the past few months under the command of Soviet military advisers. The statement said UNITA troops had clashed with advance units of this force in last week's fighting.

230 'Bandits' Reported Killed in 1st Region
MB160639 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
 0500 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] FAPLA forces have been crowned with constant successes in their continuing struggle to eliminate completely the UNITA treacherous gangsters. Accordingly, 230 bandits have been killed in recent days following offensives mounted in the 1st political and military region. Information obtained by ANGOP from a source close to the region's military command reveals that another 15 bandits and a large quantity of weapons were captured in the operations. Furthermore, 2,500 civilians who were forced to live with the bandits in the bush were freed.

LESOTHO

Jonathan Wine Court Application Over Restriction
MB151642 London BBC World Service in English
 1515 GMT 15 Sep 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Lesotho's ousted Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, who was toppled by the military in January, has been trying to regain his freedom. He has been under house arrest and has been forbidden to speak publicly. Now, he has taken the authorities to court and has apparently won, though there could be more legal battles ahead for Chief Jonathan before he is a totally free man. From Maseru, Joe Molefe reports.

[Molefe] The Lesotho high court today upheld an application by the former prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, in which he challenged the validity of the restriction order confining him to his home in the northern Leribe District of Lesotho. Mr Justice (Vatice Mulai) ruled that, in his opinion, the acting commissioner of police, Major General James Dingizwayo, had no authority under the law to issue the restriction order on 20 August. Judge (Mulai) said there was not the slightest doubt in his mind that when the acting commissioner of police issued the restriction order on that date, there was no law authorizing him to do so. He said the action of the acting commissioner of police was therefore ultra vires and for that reason was of no legal force. Mr (Mulai) ended his judgment by referring to another new restriction order served on Chief Jonathan on 7 September. He said the new restriction order was not the subject of the present case. It is therefore clear that, although Chief Jonathan won his application today, his movements are still restricted in terms of the new restriction order. It is not known, however, whether the government will appeal against today's ruling.

MOZAMBIQUE

Manica Offensives 'Free' Residents, Yield Materiel
MB151252 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
 1030 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The fight against armed bandits is at a crucial phase now that the people are electing their representatives. Aspects of this combat in Manica Province come in a report from Manica:

[Unidentified correspondent] In various parts of Manica Province, where the most recent signs of bandit activity are still apparent, our Armed Forces continue vast military offensives aimed at restoring peace and tranquillity. During its last expanded meeting held in this city between 23 and 31 July, the Manica Provincial military command reported that in the first half of 1986, some 132 armed bandits were killed and 7 camps destroyed in this part of the country. As a result of other military operations during the same period, 32 armed bandits were captured and 6 others surrendered to our Armed Forces. Our forces captured 9 AKM rifles, 4 machine guns, 48 AKM cartridges, 20 RPG-7's, 34 60-mm mortar shells, 22 82-mm mortar shells, 2 boxes of AKM ammunition, and 3 anti-tank mines. During the same period the Mozambique Armed Forces freed 4,887 residents of various parts of Manica Province, while 467 others surrendered voluntarily to military authorities, fleeing from the bandits' atrocities. It will be recalled that those released are being resettled in communal villages and are receiving material aid from party and state organs at the provincial level. [passage omitted]

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Sees 'Evolutionary Broadening of Democracy'
MB151842 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1839 GMT
 15 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 15, SAPA — Only South Africans — and no outside forces — would determine the final result of a "great movement of evolutionary broadening of democracy" in South Africa, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said in Johannesburg tonight. Opening the Gold 100 Conference, Mr Botha said there would be no progress on the sub-continent without South Africa. "No obstinacy, no slander and no terrorist assaults and crimes will destroy that truth," he said at a packed banquet at the Carlton Hotel. It was accepted fact that many countries in Africa were dying and that their economies were "going down the drain." Without South Africa and its stabilising influence, this process of deterioration in many African countries would continue more rapidly.

Mr Botha said the Republic had "advanced so far that we cannot afford meaningless exercises prescribed to us by people who are masters in using slogans." The government remained committed to establishing and maintaining an investment climate, he said.

"The haunting spectre of nationalisation is not of our making. It is a fear instilled by those who are at present bent on the destruction of our economic well-being by means of ill-considered punitive action against us," Mr Botha said. "They, with their stupid march of folly against my country, are playing into the hands of revolutionary forces and power-drunk cliques — which can bring misery, poverty and hunger to many millions, should they succeed."

The government and the vast majority of South Africans were however determined to stand up against these forces and to protect the country. "We shall stand firm against chaos and anarchy," the state president said in remarks prepared for delivery.

Mr Botha echoed a theme by Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis at the conference earlier today and said South Africa's highly developed First World economy should be synchronised with the Third World economy, which was part of the country's heritage. He announced that an economic conference, to be called "Forward with confidence" and attended by cabinet members and leading South Africans, would be held in Pretoria on Friday, November 7.

Pik Botha Issues Statement on EC Sanctions
MB160445 Johannesburg SAPA in English
 2154 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 15, SAPA — Statement by minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in response to the announcement of further sanctions by the European Community tonight" [quotation marks as received]

"The South African Government, a broad spectrum of businessmen and leaders representing communities and organisations right across the country have warned of the consequences of sanctions.

"Not only for South Africa itself but for the region as a whole and for our trading partners.

"The South African Government has repeatedly challenged the proponents of sanctions to answer certain basic questions.

"These are:

" — Can they demonstrate that the majority of people who will be affected by sanctions support such punitive measures?

" — Can they explain how economic pressure can help to bring about economic reform to which the South African Government and the majority of South Africans are committed?

" — Are they prepared to accept responsibility for the suffering and hardship that sanctions will undoubtedly cause.

"These questions remain unanswered. These warnings have gone unheeded.

"The South African Government remains unequivocally opposed to sanctions.

"We will not initiate sanctions against other countries nor will we impose punitive measures purely for the sake of retaliation.

"However, now that further punitive measures have become a reality the South African Government will consider appropriate measures in defence of the sectors affected and in the interests of the country as a whole.

"We cannot stand idly by while the livelihood of our workforce is jeopardised.

"South Africa can in no way be held responsible for the predictable and unpredictable consequences of sanctions."

Information Bureau Confirms Sharpeville Incidents
MB151947 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] The Bureau for Information has confirmed that at least 8 unrest incidents have taken place since morning in the black township of Sharpeville. Most of the incidents were stone-throwing incidents and one incident where a petrol bomb was thrown at a police vehicle.

Closed Soweto Schools Under Heavy Guard
MB150928 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0925 GMT
15 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 15, SAPA — Soweto schools closed today by the Department of Education and Training [DET] were

under heavy guard, as some pupils appeared defiant over the closures.

The DET yesterday announced the closure of 13 secondary schools, 10 of them in Soweto.

Today, at least eight schools in Soweto were placed under guard. They included Tladi, Anchor, Meadowlands, Mapetla, Emadwaleni, Matseliso, Kelokitso, Sekano-Ntoane Secondary Schools.

Some said they hoped parents would hold a meeting to try to resolve the problem.

Pupils were seen today at Emadwaleni and Anchor Secondary Schools despite the closure.

The situation at the schools today was:

Sekono-Ntoane — no pupils.

Mapetla — no pupils.

Tladi — pupils outside the gate

Kelokitso — a few pupils inside the yard.

Meadowlands — no pupils

Anchor — a few pupils inside the school.

Emadwaleni — a few pupils inside the school.

Matseliso — pupils arrived and left.

Private Consultants Advising Youth Camp Programs
MB151525 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1514 GMT
15 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria Sept 15 SAPA — The Department of Education and Training will this week take a representative group of journalists and politicians to visit one of the reorientation camps for ex-detainees, a spokesman said in Pretoria today. The visit would be by invitation only, but the spokesman said all the newspaper groups and the foreign media would be represented.

Meanwhile, the deputy minister of the department, Mr Sam de Beer, held discussions with senior officials in Pretoria today on the "youth centres" — as the department calls them — where youths being detained used "private sector expertise" to plan and present programmes at the centres, according to the DET. One of the private sector organisations believed to be involved is "Adult Education Consultants" [AEC] which has offices in Pretoria. An AEC receptionist said this morning and afternoon — each time after establishing who was enquiring — that AEC's head and the only person able to discuss its affairs, Mr D. Botha, had "gone to town." The DET declined to name the experts involved, or to confirm that AEC was one of them.

The DET also would not comment on the "extremely hostile" manner administrators at a camp near Thabanchu had treated PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Missing Persons Bureau investigators who had gone there last Friday. The group were later stopped by police, but allowed to proceed to Bloemfontein after 30 minutes.

Closing of Youth Camps Demanded

**MB151531 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1523 GMT
15 Sep 86**

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 15, SAPA — The Azanian Students Movement [AZASM] today called for the "immediate closure" of the governments "reabsorption" camps for former detainees and for the reopening of schools closed by the DET.

In a statement released in Johannesburg, AZASM said the DET had adopted a "cold, insensitive attitude" instead of rectifying the conditions that prevented normal school attendance. "The so-called reallocation camps are obviously aimed at winning the hearts and minds of ex-detainees to the side of the government," the statement said. "The closure of the so-called trouble-torn schools is a supplement to the attempts to authenticate the DET's education programme."

Indian Appointed Ambassador to European Community

**MB151114 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1105 GMT
15 Sep 86**

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 15, SAPA — A University of Durban/Westville professor, Dr Bhadra Galu Ranchod, has been appointed as South Africa's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the European Community, Brussels, the Department of Foreign Affairs announced today.

Dr Ranchod is the first South African of Indian origin to be appointed a South African ambassador, a spokesman for the department said.

He replaces Dr Robert Duplooy, South Africa's ambassador to France, who officiated for a short while after former ambassador to the European Community Mr Pio Meyer returned to South Africa.

Apart from being a professor of law at the University of Durban-/Westville Dr Ranchod is also on the board of the SABC.

No further details were available but a further statement will be released by the department later today.

Six Trade Union Leaders Reported Released

**MB121401 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1349 GMT
12 Sep 86**

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 12, SAPA — Six prominent trade unionists have been released from emergency detention in the last week, three with restrictions being placed on them. They are Mr Donisie Khumalo, secretary of the northern Transvaal region of the Congress of SA Trade Unions, Mr Lolo Ditshego and Mr Justin Rabothata, both organisers of the General Workers Union of SA. Also released is the president of the Council of Unions of SA (CUSA), Mr James Mindaweni. Officials of two CUSA affiliates, Mr Sipho Mzolo and Mr Simon Masibi, had been freed earlier, said CUSA.

Radio Underscores RSA Commitment to Resolution 435

**MB160520 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 16 Sep 86**

[Station commentary]

[Text] The United Nations General Assembly reconvenes today for its annual 3-month talk fest — which the Americans will try to cut down to 2 months to save the organization from bankruptcy. But questions about the economic viability will have to wait. From tomorrow until Friday members will break off for another special session on South-West Africa. It will be devoted, once again, to castigating South Africa for supposedly refusing to allow the territory to take independence. No doubt it is a fitting start to the new session, illustrating as it does the General Assembly's disregard for international realities and its exploitation by the majority to promote their own ends.

As far as South-West Africa's constitutional position is concerned the facts are perfectly clear. The South African commitment to democratic independence for the territory has been stated repeatedly over the years. It accepted, months before SWAPO, the resolution approved by the UN Security Council on the process through which the territory should become independent. That proposal — Resolution 435 — requires that "free and fair" elections should be held for independence. It is a condition which cannot be met while more than 30,000 Cuban troops — by Castro's own recent admission — remain in neighboring Angola, providing the kind of support that enables SWAPO to wage a campaign of terror against the people of South-West Africa.

The Angolan Government itself accepted, some two years ago, the principle of a Cuban withdrawal in conjunction with the independence process. As a condition this was in fact first stated by the Government of the United States, which is well aware of the destabilising influence of these surrogate forces in southern Africa.

The continued presence of Cubans in Angola negates all efforts to achieve a democratic independence settlement for South-West Africa. The terrorist movement SWAPO is manifestly not prepared to give up its claim to sole power while it believes that its present violent methods give it a reasonable chance of succeeding. And it will not be persuaded of the futility of those methods until its backers — most notably the Cubans who provide it with arms, training bases, and logistical support in Angola — are neutralized. Failing that, an independent South-West Africa would find itself perpetually frayed with the threat of terrorist subversion from across its borders.

From the South African side there have been attempts made to break out of the deadlock thus imposed on the implementation of Resolution 435. Last March President P.W. Botha declared that implementation of the Security Council plan could begin from August the first if a "firm and satisfactory agreement" could be reached on a Cuban withdrawal. That offer was rejected not only by SWAPO but by the Angolan and Cuban Governments.

As recently as last week the chairman of the cabinet in South-West Africa, Mr Andrew Matjila, said the transitional government would make representations to Pretoria within the next 12 months on a new initiative for internationally supervised elections. His proposal is for the direct involvement of the Western powers.

South Africa stands ready to proceed with a plan for South-West African independence on the basis of free and fair elections — as required by Resolution 435. If the UN General Assembly were genuinely concerned with the fate of the territory it would be occupying itself with the real obstacles that still exist.

Du Plessis on Economic Upswing, Gold Price
MB150937 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0935 GMT
 15 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 15, SAPA — South Africa was in the midst of a programme of change that would transfer resources from its First World to Third World economies, eventually merging the two completely, Mr Barend du Plessis, minister of finance, said in Johannesburg today.

Addressing an international conference on gold, he said this was being done through the political and social reforms that were taking place in the country.

High growth was needed in the First World economy to fund and support the Third World component, Mr du Plessis said.

Due particularly to gold mining, the South African economy had developed into a dual system, where certain rural areas with little mining activity had tended to fall behind in the sphere of economic development.

Mr du Plessis said the government believed this "investment" would yield good returns and, supplemented by social and political reforms, would provide a base for further economic growth based on the stimulus of "inward industrialisation" rather than export promotion or even import substitution.

"We are confident that gold will continue to play its indispensable role during this turbulent but epochal period in the history of South Africa," he said.

In the short term the South African economy was well geared for a more vigorous upswing than that experienced over the past 12 months, he said.

"Monetary policy has been progressively relaxed and various stimulatory injections have been made through special fiscal measures," Mr du Plessis said.

"Should this now be reinforced by the traditional engine of growth for the South African economy and the gold price hold above the 400 dollar per ounce level for some time, nobody will be able to dispute that the ingredients have been mixed and the stage set for a strong upsurge in the domestic economy over the next 12 months."

However, in the medium term government had to concentrate on massive social reform programmes.

"We are indeed investing a large proportion of our financial resources in human capital."

It should emerge at the conference that gold would continue to support the economy for at least another 30 years, Mr du Plessis said.

Gold dominated the South African balance of payments, however, and consequently it had a somewhat exaggerated psychological influence on the business mood.

South Africa needed greater diversification of its balance of payments. The government had therefore appointed a new commission of inquiry into the export potential of the economy, and in particular of the non-mining sectors, he said.

Mr du Plessis told the conference that gold:

- Accounted for 10 per cent of the South African GDP;

- Provided the state revenue fund with R2.6 billion during 1985 in the form of lease payments and taxation;

- Provided employment for more than 500,000 people on the mines. About 40 per cent of employees came from neighbouring countries.

Last year net gold output, as defined for balance of payments purposes, amounted to R15.5 billion, or 44 per cent of the country's total exports of gold and merchandise.

"For all practical purposes, gold is foreign exchange," Mr de Plessis said.

The average wages for black miners had risen by some 130 per cent from 1980 to 1985, during which time the consumer price index increased by slightly less than 100 per cent, Mr du Plessis said.

Miners on Strike Over Dismissal, Armed Supervisor
MB151746 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1641 GMT
 15 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 15 SAPA — About 600 workers at Gold Fields Zincor mine have gone on strike over the dismissal of a worker, according to the company. The National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] first reported the strike, which was later confirmed by a Gold Fields spokesman. "Gold Fields wants to confirm that we do have a strike. As the NUM has said, it is because of the dismissal of a worker," he said. The spokesman and NUM said negotiations to resolve the dispute were in progress.

NUM also said in its statement to SAPA that more than 3500 mineworkers had gone on strike at Anglo American's Free State Geduld Gold Mine near Welkom. The union said the strike started after a mine shift boss went underground armed with a

gun. Workers were demanding that he be removed, NUM said, adding that negotiations were in process. A spokesman for Anglo said the company would issue a statement later.

Racial Affairs Bureau Calls for Afrikaner Nation

MB141000 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] The chairman of the SABRA, the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs, Dr Carel Boshoff, says SABRA is giving priority to the establishment of the Afrikaner nation in an independent Afrikaner nation-state and that the attention of SABRA is being focused on research and information towards this end.

Professor Boshoff told the 27th annual congress of SABRA in Pretoria in his statement of intent that SABRA would try to contribute towards the demarcation of land and the development of appropriate economic and political systems. He said the most important premise for the political system was that of an independent Afrikaner nation-state. He said the present constitutional dispensation was doomed to disaster and the opening of doors to integration would not lead to rest and peace but to revolution.

Another speaker, Professor Hercules Booysen of UNISA [University of South Africa], said most South Africans favored Afrikaner self-determination and concerted efforts should be made to obtain a victory at the ballot box to bring this into effect. He said the present economic and political stems removed the white man's right to become a highly-developed First World nation through his own capability and the constitution which did not guarantee this was unjust.

GM To Pay Full Wages to Detained Workers

MB151014 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1009 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Sept 15 SAPA — General Motors had agreed to pay full wages to detained employees, a company spokesman confirmed today.

He said agreement was reached on Friday in talks in Port Elizabeth between GM management and the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union [NAAWU].

It had been agreed that 50 percent of the wages of workers detained for up to six months (180 days) would be paid to their families while the workers were in detention.

The accumulated balance would be paid to the workers on their release without trial or on their acquittal if charged.

The future prospects of detained workers would not be jeopardised in any way by their detention, the GM spokesman said.

Asked what would happen in the case of workers who were detained for longer than six months or who were charged in court and found guilty, he said each case would be treated on merit.

He had no information on a NAAWU statement that it also hoped to talk to GM about legal representation for detained workers.

People's Congress Party Members Join PFP

MB120702 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0643 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Durban, Sept 12, SAPA — A split has taken place in the People's Congress Party with Natal Leader, Mr Peter Marcus, and several of his supporters deciding to resign and join the Progressive Federal Party [PFP].

After a meeting in Durban last night between PFP officials, including national chairman Mr Peter Gastrow, and a delegation led by Mr Marcus, it was decided that a Newlands East PFP branch would be set up as soon as possible.

Mr Warren Burne, PFP Natal coast chairman, said in the past three weeks, 60 PFP members had been recruited in Newlands East.

Mr Marcus has been on the verge of joining the PFP but wanted an assurance that he would be allowed to stand on a PFP ticket for the House of Representatives.

It is believed that some PFP members were concerned that Mr Marcus, who stood for the House of Representatives in 1984, might have been trying to use the PFP's resources to get into Parliament.

Last night a compromise seems to have been reached with the reiteration of a PFP congress resolution that decisions on branches participating in elections would be taken on an individual basis.

"They didn't tell me I couldn't stand," Mr Marcus said.

Information Bureau Releases 15 Sep Unrest Report

MB151103 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1102 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 15, SAPA — The Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 6am yesterday to 6am today:

"Three black men were killed when a house in Meadowlands, Soweto, in which the comrades were meeting, was attacked by a group of Zulus on Sunday night. Several shots were fired at the house in Meadowlands, Soweto.

"Two black women and nine black men were injured in the incident. After the attack the house was set alight.

"Six other incidents were reported in Soweto. Amongst these were four incidents of stonethrowing. Less than 20 incidents were reported in the rest of the country.

Natal, the east Rand and the Eastern Province each reported one incident of stonethrowing with damage amounting to R200, R126 and R30 respectively."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Coretta King 'Acted Poorly'

"Mrs Coretta Scott King acted rather poorly concerning Mr P.W. Botha, not because she did not honour their appointment, but because she wanted to meet him at all," says Jon Qwelane in his "Just Jon" column on page 13 of Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 14 September. Qwelane says that unlike Coretta King, Botha is not a committed fighter for civil rights since he is "locking up thousands of South Africans who espouse more or less the same ideals as Mrs King." Botha is also not committed to nonviolence and has declared another state of emergency "which is nothing else but rule by force." Qwelane also believes that Botha is not committed to dialogue. "He jails and outlaws the very people he must talk to and instead holds court with those telling him what he wants to hear." "Some will say Mrs King was denied her 'democratic right' — that tired cliché — to meet Mr Botha. But how many has he denied the same right through bannings and detentions, as well as refusing visas to overseas critics of apartheid?" asks Qwelane.

Afrikaners 'Cruel, Domineering'

John D'Oliveira writes in his "Cross Purposes" column on the same page: "South Africa has always operated on two levels: The European level on which people largely assumed that white rule, with its 'christian, civilised, western' values would last for the proverbial 1,000 years. The black level on which almost total submission to white rule has steadily given way to what many believe is a pre-revolutionary situation, to a situation in which young black radicals may have moved beyond organisations even like the African National Congress." D'Oliveira refers to a study by Melville Leonard Edelstein which assesses the attitudes of young blacks in Soweto. It was found that the blacks interviewed regard Afrikaners as being more "practical, cruel and domineering" than the English-speaking South Africans. Only 2 percent of blacks interviewed chose Afrikaans as a medium of teaching at school. The survey showed that 90 percent of the blacks interviewed wanted "more contact with whites, that 70 percent wanted a 'multi-racial' government, and that almost 70 percent wanted a 'western' way of life."

Buthelezi Sanctions Political Interdependence

John MacLennan reports on page 17 on an interview with KwaZulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and says: "Chief Buthelezi has always been a man of peace but — like Nelson Mandela — he will choose the path of violence if his people demand it." MacLennan says that: "Mandela must be released before Chief Buthelezi or any other black leader who can claim credibility will negotiate a new constitutional dispensation with the government"; "President Botha's nerve has failed him and he is missing a once-in-lifetime opportunity to assure all South Africans of a secure and peaceful future"; "a successful outcome at the Indaba could become a beacon of hope — or plunge the country into civil war if the Government gives it the thumbs down". Buthelezi's

"bottom line is that everybody must be at the conference table to sort out the country's future — including the ANC. This will meet a situation which is unlike any other country which has been colonised." However, Buthelezi is concerned about President Botha's attitude to sanctions and says: "With the escalation of violence I fear he will go into the laager and damn the consequences and this frightens me more than anything." Buthelezi believes that blacks need whites and whites need blacks. "The interdependence has gone so far really that it is in the vested interest of both that there should be power-sharing. They are interdependent already through the economy and I believe this should also be translated into political interdependence." MacLennan writes that Buthelezi is concerned with the black-on-black violence as well as with the collapse of the economy. Buthelezi says that the economy "is the engine of everything that people have enjoyed in varying degrees." If the economy collapses he sees more conflict without any hope at the end of the tunnel. "Once the engine has packed up then it doesn't matter who runs the country because they will not be able to improve the quality of life."

SUNDAY STAR on 'Youth Camps'

A page 16 editorial in *The Sunday Star* comments on the "youth camps" to which some detainees have been sent on their release and says that the existence of these camps "was never publicly announced, only becoming known when a PFP [Progressive Federal Party] monitoring group brought them to light." The editorial says that "the impression left is that the State preferred to keep them a secret; this strengthens the connotations of brainwashing and indoctrination." "Officialdom says attendance at the camps is voluntary; ex-detainees say they were given a choice of going to the camps or remaining in detention. That is a form of Hobson's choice. In the nature of things almost anything is preferable to being imprisoned for unknown reasons and an unspecified time." *The Sunday Star* points out that "among young blacks there is always intense suspicion of anything the Government does. And the suggestion from the DPSC [Detainees Parents Support Committee] that the camps are designed to coerce youngsters into becoming informers needs to be dispelled forthwith."

Absence of Economic Confidence

Harry Schwarz writes on page 19 of the "Review" section in his "Talking Cents" column and says that "the absence of confidence is a major problem in our economy. One of the reasons for lack of confidence is uncertainty. There is uncertainty as to where the country is being led," and as to "the intentions of other political groupings." Schwarz says that "people are uncertain as to what such organisations would do if they attained power." "In the economy there is a need not only to state acceptable objectives, but a plan to attain certain of them within a reasonable time. Doing this would be a major stabilising factor." Schwarz suggests a 4-year plan which would include: a 4-year budget, stated objections and timetables in respect of education and housing, and the elimination of discrimination in social services. Schwarz believes that "some management by objectives in government and hope for under-privileged people of the realisation of at least some of their aspirations within a reasonable time" is needed.

Broederbond Plans To Change RSA

On pages 1 and 2 of the Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 14 September Stephan Terblanche writes: "The influential Broederbond [Afrikaner Brotherhood] has produced a remarkable secret document spelling out the bottom lines for Afrikaner political and cultural survival. And they are significantly more enlightened than those currently espoused by the National Party." Among the key proposals are: "Representatives from all power groupings in the country — including by implication, the African National Congress — should devise a new constitution for South Africa; a free market system and private ownership for whites should be implemented next to a socialist system for blacks; 'group autonomy' must be protected, but there must be more recognition of the principle of voluntary political association as opposed to enforced group affiliation; Group Areas should be retained for the present (for no other reason than that their immediate scrapping would make whites feel threatened), but 'grey areas' should be immediately introduced; a future government can have a majority of black members — and possibly even a State President who is not white." Terblanche says that this document "places the elite Afrikaner body well in the vanguard of change in the country's mainstream of politics. In style and content it is well ahead of conventional thinking within the National Party caucus." One source says that the document "represents a specific moment in the political development of a group, the Afrikaner." "The source says that the document shows that the Afrikaner is willing to go further with political reform than is usually reflected in statements by members of the government. There is also no certainty that the government will accept the guidelines in the document, but there is little chance that the government can ignore it."

Bridge Building Opportunity Lost

"South Africans are indebted to Mrs Coretta Scott King for exposing, perhaps a little naively, but apparently without malice, precisely that which is wrong with our country," says a page 22 editorial in *Sunday Times*. "On the one side is the radical celebrity leadership such as Dr Allan Boesak and Mrs Winnie Mandela, who proprietorially claim to their cause Mrs King, the person, and Martin Luther King, the philosophy. Thus girded, they confronted President Botha. And on the other flank stands President Botha, anxious, no doubt, to project an image of reasonableness in the wake of much he has done recently that is unreasonable. But his willingness to meet Mrs King, bought at some cost in his own constituency, is unrequited — and for the most spurious of reasons." *Sunday Times* believes that "principled interlocutors" are needed but to demand that "they pick sides before even having met the players is not only mischievous — it is nonsense." The editorial also says that it is "unforgivable that those ostensible proponents of negotiation, dialogue and political change should so casually slaughter a small, but desperately rare, opportunity for bridge building on the altar of their own ineradicable prejudice and selfishness."

'Alternative Power Centres' In Country

Harald Pakendorf writes in his "Another Voice" column on the same page and referring to Coretta Scott King's decision not to meet with President Botha: "What the incident made quite clear was that there are alternative power centres in the country." He says that Allan Boesak decides "publicly whether people should see the State President — and he is able to make his decision

stick." Pakendorf also points out that ANC leader Oliver Tambo and Allan Boesak were asked to speak at the Nonaligned Movement summit in Harare. "Again on the cards are meetings between Oliver Tambo and George Shultz and Oliver Tambo and Geoffrey Howe." Pakendorf also says that the government is unable to get a constitutional debate going. "Its attempts came to naught because the ANC or the UDF [United Democratic Front] or the comrades and possibly a combination of all three" is saying no. This is another example of the ANC "being a fellow-player in the internal political scene."

Mandela Should Be Released

On the same page Denis Hands says that Nelson Mandela should be freed from prison so that "the world would also be able to judge him. We could then, perhaps, agree to dismiss his relevance — and, the ghost having been laid once and for all, we would ourselves be set free to push ahead with the real business of fashioning reform. Incarcerated as he is, he remains a kind of martyred messiah; by releasing him and exposing him to public examination we could call the bluff if bluff it is." However, if "he is the superman he is made out to be, then surely he is precisely the kind of unusual talent the country needs at this critical hour."

'Dolphin Option' Should Be Explored

Denis Beckett, editor of *Frontline* magazine, writes on the same page on the issue of sanctions, and says: "If a person is on the bank of a pool full of sharks and you ask him to swim across to the other side, he does not oblige. Whether you cajole him or ostracise him or threaten to deprive him of soup and beans, he still does not jump in." "Whereas if you point out to him that what he thinks are sharks are actually dolphins, and back this up with convincing evidence, then his resistance diminishes." Beckett believes that all the international effort is put into debate about the ways of getting white South Africa to jump in among the sharks. What he would like to see is "some sort of effort to explore the dolphin option." Beckett says that "until there is recognition that a democratic South Africa is not a 'black' South Africa or a 'white' one either, all the heat and the fury about sanctions are really so much wind." "Finally, I hope you'll consign the idea that 'sanctions only hurt the blacks, the very people we are trying to help' to the trash can. Sanctions hurt everybody, and hurt us all permanently — the buyers who find new trade partners don't drop them and change back to South Africa once the fuss is over."

Strategy For New Political Course

On the same page Karl Magyar says "the involvement by the international community in the attempt to steer South Africa on a new political course has been expressed only in negative terms — economic sanctions, cultural boycotts and political isolation." Magyar says that external agencies are quick to demand the dismantling of apartheid, but have no viable alternative to simple majority government. "What is needed then, is a 'grand strategy' which incorporates a comprehensive long-term regional perspective centering on constitutional interests and on the major source of common need between blacks and whites, as well as between South Africa and her neighbours: economic development." Magyar proposes a "broadbased international effort by academic and professional experts" to "concentrate on the most feasible alternative scenario which could be introduced at the least possible social cost." "With South Africans being equally represented

along with international experts, and with participation at the top level by South African ministers, this proposal should avoid the usual pitfalls of externally limited and uncommitted attempts to change the course of events in this country," says Magyar.

SWAZILAND

'High-Level' Meeting on Relations Held With RSA
MB151132 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
 1100 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Relations between South Africa and Swaziland are being discussed at high level in Mbabane today. Senior officials of the two countries are meeting to discuss common projects and inter-state relations.

The South African delegation is headed by the director general of foreign affairs, Mr Ray Killen. Among the subjects being discussed are improved trade relations, agriculture and veterinary matters, river projects, road and rail transport, education, labor and health.

It is the second meeting of the intergovernmental liaison committee of the two countries, which met in Pretoria for the first time in December last year.

Development, Cooperation Discussed
MB152057 Johannesburg Television Service
 in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Relations between South Africa and Swaziland today received a helpful push when liaison committees from the two countries held talks in Mbabane. Senior officials of almost all state departments of the two countries attended the annual meeting.

The chairman of the Swaziland delegation, Mr John Dlamini, referred in an opening speech to the thundercloud of sanctions over southern Africa and said greater unity and cooperation will be needed to survive. Mr Dlamini, who is also deputy secretary of labor in Swaziland, said friendly relations between the two countries have been strengthened in the past year by the existing closer contact.

The director general of foreign affairs of South Africa, Mr Ray Killen, who led the South African delegation, also called for greater cooperation. He said during the visit of the Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha to the East, countries expressed their appreciation for Swaziland's understanding and nondisruptive policy toward South Africa.

Several projects with regard to infrastructural development and agriculture in Swaziland were discussed at today's meeting.

ZAMBIA

Angola's Dos Santos Arrives for Talks with Kaunda
MB151153 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
 1115 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos arrived in Lusaka today on his way for a 1-day meeting with President Kaunda, who is currently on a working holiday in Mfuwe. Mr dos Santos was met at the airport by Chief Justice Annel Silungwe, Lusaka Province member of the Central Committee Bautis Kapulu, and other senior party and government officials.

Dr Kaunda, who is chairman of the Frontline States, is likely to brief his counterpart about the talks he held with Malawian President Kamuzu Banda last week. The Malawian talks were also attended by leaders of Zimbabwe and Mozambique. They were centered on the crucial issue of abandoning the southern route which would be rendered unusable if sanctions were imposed on South Africa.

ZIMBABWE

Assembly Speaker Appeals to Bulgarians for Support
MB120823 Harare Domestic Service in English
 0600 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The speaker of the House of Assembly, Comrade Didymus Mutasa, last night appealed to the Bulgarian delegation for support against South African attacks on Zimbabwe. Speaking at a dinner he hosted for the visiting Bulgarian parliamentarians in Harare, Comrade Mutasa said Zimbabwe's effort to create democracy is being misinterpreted by South Africa as a threat, adding that it has now resorted to destabilization activities against the Frontline States. Comrade Mutasa said Zimbabwe is committed to imposing economic sanctions against South Africa to speed up the destruction of apartheid.

A member of the Bulgarian parliament, Miss (Heyana Zabolowa), stressed the need to preserve global peace. She said women played a vital role in the struggle for world peace.

Radio Truth on ZANU-PF Drive Towards Socialism
MB122003 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in Ndebele
 to Zimbabwe 1700 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Radio Truth is a station dedicated to those listeners seeking true freedom for Zimbabwe and committed to majority rule and democracy in Zimbabwe. Most leaders of ZANU-PF have Marxist leanings after having been thoroughly indoctrinated in these teachings. They want to impose the Marxist-Leninist system on Zimbabwe. In the first 6 years of ZANU-PF rule, the government has accomplished the most in murder and extermination. It has harassed old and young generations in an effort to spread the socialist doctrine.

Is it not surprising that Robert Mugabe and his clique have been shouting daily, saying that 1986 is a year of consolidating inde-

pendence for Zimbabwe? We want to know what progress has been achieved since 1980. Where have Mugabe and his gang been? Boys and girls in Zimbabwe have been forced to undergo socialist orientation after threats from government supporters. Is this democratic rule? The socialist dispensation of Marx and Lenin claims no regard for cultural or national origin. Is this evident in the ruling party ZANU-PF? People are not interested in high-flying socialist theories; they want tangible material benefits. ZANU-PF rulers want the public to accede to party members' incorrect actions, including acceptance of socialism. If you ask them: What will socialism achieve for Zimbabwe? They respond with heavy physical reprisals. Dear listeners, such effrontery to truth is a hallmark of Marxism-Leninism. Socialists cannot withstand the power of truth. [passage omitted]

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

17 Sept 86

